

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 029

10 February 1983

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DENG LIQUN ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR JOURNALISTS

OW081736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- About 250 Chinese and foreign journalists in Beijing got together at a reception in the International Club here this evening to celebrate the coming Spring Festival which falls on the 13th.

Wu Lengxi, chairman of the Presidium of the All-China Journalists Association, spoke at the reception. He said he was very glad to have the foreign journalists to join their Chinese colleagues in greeting this traditional festival.

He expressed the hope that the Chinese and foreign journalists would work together to enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and to promote world peace.

Among those present were Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chinese news media in the capital.

The reception was followed by a film show. The color widescreen, "Old Day in Southern Beijing" (or translated as "My Memories of Old Beijing"), was adapted from a novel by Lin Haiyin, a Taiwan woman writer. It is about the author's childhood in Beijing in the 1920s. The film was given the top honor at the second Manila International Film Festival held last week and won the Golden Eagle prize.

The reception was jointly given by the All-China Journalists Association and the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

CULTURAL TIES WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES VIEWED

OW081014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, today said in an interview with XINHUA that the Third World is the focus of China's goal of expanding cultural exchange and cooperation with foreign countries.

Many Third World countries have lengthy cultural traditions and they are making great efforts to preserve and develop their national cultures. Belonging to the Third World, China can learn many useful things from them, he said. "Our cooperation and exchange have broad prospects."

Such exchange should be carried out in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, he said. At the same time, various practical methods of cooperation should be pursued in light of the limited economic capabilities of Third World countries. This approach will enable China to further expand cultural exchange with countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Lu Zhixian said that China has signed cultural agreements with 79 countries and has cultural relations with more than 130 countries and regions, most in the Third World.

Cultural exchange with developed countries has also grown markedly in the last few years as a result of China's policy of opening to the outside world. There is still much room for further growth of cultural cooperation with developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, Lu Zhixian said. China holds to this policy, and aims to assimilate from foreign countries what is useful to China's cultural development. At the same time, those corrosive aspects of foreign cultures should be resisted. The important thing is to have a clear understanding of what to learn and what to resist, Lu said.

He noted that the principle of maintaining independence should be adhered to in implementing the policy of opening to the world.

Lu Zhixian said that more and more Chinese organizations have shown interest and involved themselves in cultural exchange with foreign countries. Channels for such exchange have been enlarged, including: governmental and non-governmental exchange; exchange programs between Chinese cities and sister cities in foreign countries; exchange of general and special-purpose visits; and bilateral and multi-national activities (conferences and art activities sponsored by U.N. and non-U.N. international and regional organizations).

He said that the Ministry of Culture is the government body for coordinating cultural exchange with foreign countries. Its working-level department is the Bureau for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries. Among several advisory bodies the ministry set up last year, one is the Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries. The committee chairman is Chen Xinren, advisor to the ministry, with Yao Zhongming, Zhou Erfu, Wang Lanxi, Liao Jun and some others -- all noted for their long involvement in international cultural exchange -- as vice-chairmen or members.

BRIEFS

LABOR WORK ABROAD -- The China Construction Engineering Corporation (CCEC) has increased its volume of business and total earning by expanding abroad. Trade rose 67.9 percent last year and earnings rose 2.6 percent. Last year, the corporation sent delegations to 19 countries and regions to explore possibilities of doing business. Ten commission offices have been established abroad. Now the corporation is aiming to engage in large-scale contractual projects and take on the construction of total projects. Agreement has been reached on construction of a satellite city in Algeria. Its branch company in Macao took on the construction of the premises of the International Bank and it completed the main structure 50 days ahead of schedule. The corporation has 28 branch companies across the country. [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Feb 83 p 2 HK]

BUSH VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS, MISSILE ISSUE

Ties With NATO, PRC

OW091624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Paris, February 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush said here today his talks with European leaders had reinforced his belief that "the Western alliance is dedicated to, and united in, its efforts to preserve peace in Europe by maintaining the balance of power." Speaking to reporters after his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Bush said, "France and the U.S. and our NATO allies are resolved that we will not stand still while our security is jeopardised."

Arriving here this morning from Rome on his sixth stop of his seven-nation tour, the U.S. vice president said that President Mitterrand had expressed deep concern at the Soviet military buildup in the past 15 years which seriously threatens Western security.

Bush reaffirmed the NATO stand that if the Geneva talks fail the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will go ahead before the end of this year. However, he indicated that the U.S. "zero option" proposal was not a final position at the negotiation table.

Answering a question on the United States' relations with China, Bush said: "It is important to continue to work to improve relations with China." This is "one of our major foreign policy objectives," he added. Bush noted that Secretary of State George Shultz' China trip had positively contributed to the strengthening of relations between U.S. and China.

Bush told reporters that although arms control dominated his discussions with French leaders, much time had been spent on European-U.S. trade issues. He said he had heard complaints about the recent sale of one million tons of U.S. (?flour) to Egypt, which was regarded as a traditional European market.

Bush leaves here tomorrow for London, the last stop of his European tour.

'Commitment to Peace'

OW100728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] London, February 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush tonight accused the Soviet Union of trying to "decouple" Western Europe from the protection of the American nuclear umbrella and pledged U.S. commitment to peace and security in Europe. Bush was addressing the British Royal Institute of International Affairs in London's Guildhall as about 500 anti-nuclear demonstrators protested outside.

He said that the very presence of the 350,000 American troops in Western Europe provided a guarantee of U.S. involvement in any attack on Western Europe. "Our security is indivisible from Europe's," he stated, adding: "An attack on you is an attack on us."

Bush said that it was a myth that the planned deployment of American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe was a step towards fighting a nuclear war confined to Europe. He said: "We are not preparing to fight a nuclear war. We are preparing to deter war."

In his speech, Bush indicated that his talks with West European leaders during his current seven-nation European tour had focused on two central problems: the world-wide recession and the Soviet military build-up. He described them as the two challenges in the world today.

On the Soviet military build-up, Bush said: "that build-up has been thorough and relentless, conventional, chemical and nuclear. It has been a build-up that far exceeds any legitimate requirement for defense." He noted that the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles has threatened to undermine the linkage between the American deterrent and the defense of U.S. allies in Europe. A Soviet monopoly of such intermediate-range nuclear forces, he said, could lead the Soviet Union to believe, however mistakenly, that the United States might not respond to Soviet nuclear intimidation or to an actual attack on its allies and troops in Western Europe.

Referring to Moscow's proposal to reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons to match those possessed by Britain and France, Bush said that the British and French nuclear forces should not be included in the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union about land-based, intermediate-range missiles. The Soviet "proposal," Bush said, "if accepted, would leave nearly 500 warheads aimed at Western Europe. It would leave another 300 pointed at American allies in Asia, Japan and South Korea, as well as at the People's Republic of China."

Earlier, on his arrival from Paris on the last leg of his European tour, Bush said that the Western alliance could reduce nuclear tension and nuclear weapons in Europe if it kept its resolve and unity.

The U.S. vice-president, who will return to Washington tomorrow, had talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tonight. Earlier, he conferred with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. Bush also met Michael Foot and Denis Healey, leader and deputy leader of the British opposition Labor Party. The Labor Party has pledged to ban nuclear weapons and to close down American bases in Britain if elected into power.

A public opinion poll published today in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH showed that a majority of the British public reject unilateral disarmament, but are also against the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

AFP: WU XUEQIAN ON TIES WITH USSR, U.S.

OW100956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 10 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today it was "not realistic" to expect the question of Sino-Soviet normalization to be resolved in one or two rounds of bilateral discussions. Sino-Soviet normalization talks, begun here last October, will resume in Moscow early next month.

On Sino-U.S. ties, Mr Wu told a press conference that the recent visit to Beijing by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had been "useful." But he added that Sino-U.S. ties could improve only if Washington respects last August's Sino-U.S. joint communique on Taiwan "not only in words but in deeds." The joint communique provides for a gradual reduction in U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Nationalist Chinese-ruled island over which Beijing claims sovereignty. However, Mr Wu made no comment on the current delivery of U.S. F-104 fighter planes to Taiwan, saying only that China was monitoring the development "closely" to see whether it constituted a violation of the communique.

U.S. SUPPORTS SETTLEMENT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW091354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA) -- The United States today reiterated its support for an immediate cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and a negotiated settlement of their dispute.

Asked to comment at the regular briefing today on reports that Iran attacked Iraqi forces at several points along the front mainly in the area near the Iranian city of Dezful, State Department deputy spokesman Alan Romberg said that the United States "supports the independence and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq, as well as that of the other states in the region."

The United States sees the continuation of the war "as a danger to the peace and security of all states in the Gulf region, and we have therefore consistently supported an immediate cease-fire and a negotiated settlement," he said. He said that the United States welcomes "constructive international efforts to bring an end to the war on the basis of each state's respect for the territorial integrity of its neighbors and each state's freedom from external coercion."

U.S., ARAB REACTION TO BEIRUT MASSACRE PROBE

OW091118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA) -- An Arab League representative described here today an Israeli investigation report on the Beirut massacre as "inadequate and insufficient" because it "does not indict the entirety of the Israeli Government."

The Israeli commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians released a report in Jerusalem today on its investigations into the massacre last September. It recommended the resignation of Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon who "bears personal responsibility for the massacre."

Responding to the recommendations, Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud told a press conference that the "fundamental question" here is the policies that have made it possible for Sharon to be in power and to exercise his power as ruthlessly as he did. He said that the massacre took place in an area occupied by Israel. "Therefore the occupation authority is directly responsible for the planning, the sponsorship and the execution of the massacre."

The Israeli Government's responsibility in the massacre is "total, full and all-inclusive," he said. "The Cabinet responsibility is an entirety and cannot be separated into individuals." "It is the collective responsibility of the government that has allowed the invasion, allowed it to follow through, allowed the siege of Beirut and allowed the circumstances that have led to the massacre," he said.

The Arab representative charged that Israel is using sectarian strifes in certain parts of Lebanon as an excuse to perpetuate its occupation of the Lebanese territory. The basic objective of Israel, he said, is "not only to continue its occupation of Lebanon, but to project itself as a dictating power in the internal life of Lebanon."

The U.S. Government, Israel's chief supporter, is very careful today when commenting on the Israeli inquiry commission's report. White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said: "We regard it as strictly an internal matter and we have no comment on it." The State Department said that it hoped the report will not affect the negotiations for foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon and the mission of special U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

U.S. TO BECOME MEMBER OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

OW091338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan today announced an administration decision to accept membership in the African Development Bank.

In a letter to the president of the bank, Reagan said the United States has completed all steps necessary in accordance with its laws and is prepared to fulfill all the obligations of membership under the agreement establishing the bank.

The bank, with headquarters in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, was established in 1963 by 30 African countries to make loans on near-market terms to promote economic and social development in member countries individually and through regional cooperation. Under the terms of the original agreement, membership was restricted to independent African countries.

In May 1979, the governors of the African Development Bank agreed to invite non-African countries to join the bank, 21 non-regional countries subsequently agreed to subscribe a total of 2.1 billion dollars to the bank. The U.S. share of the non-regional subscription is 17.04 percent.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES BOOK ON NSA

HK080914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 7

["Book Review" by Hui [6540]: "A Labyrinth Is Still a Labyrinth"]

[Text] The U.S. National Security Agency [NSA] is an important agency of the U.S. Government for collection of information under the U.S. Department of Defense. Because of extremely strict security measures, its inside state of affairs is seldom known to outsiders. Even most of the American people know very little about it.

James Bamford, a former member of the Naval Security Group in Massachusetts and currently a lawyer, recently wrote a new book entitled "The Puzzle Palace," which discloses some inside stories of NSA. However, when this book was about to be released, the U.S. Government thwarted its publication.

Banford had worked in many NSA monitoring stations. In his book, he gives an account of how the agency collects information from the telecommunications of all the countries in the world through its monitoring stations throughout the world and through its satellite reception network. These monitoring stations intercept nearly all international telegrams, teleprinted messages and telephone calls for processing in a computer in the general office of the agency. Every day, 40 tons of material and documents of information are processed. The primary task of the general office is to decipher secret codes. During the incidents of the Malvinas Islands, NSA deciphered Argentine secret military codes and transferred the information to the United Kingdom, a U.S. ally.

From this, we can conceive that the U.S. authorities are very angry about the publication of this book. The U.S. Department of Justice has given Bamford a warning on the grounds that he has "divulged information." But the writer has insisted that the government has no power to keep secret the documents that his book discloses. At present, the destiny of the book "The Puzzle Palace" has attracted the attention of people all over the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

JSP TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO CALL FOR CLOSER TIES

OW100811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10, KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Thursday told the Chinese Communist Party it will positively respond to the Chinese proposal for closer relations between the two parties, a JSP spokesman said. This was conveyed to the Chinese Thursday when Noboru Yagi, chief of JSP's International Bureau, called at the Chinese Embassy, the spokesman said.

Yagi told the Chinese his party plans to send its senior officials shortly to Beijing for consultations with the Communist Party of China to explore ways to strengthen the party-to-party relations, he said.

In a letter to JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata, delivered last weekend, the Chinese Communist Party proposed the two parties develop friendly relations on the basis of principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and noninterference.

DPRK RALLY CONDEMNS U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES

OW082002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Over 100,000 youths and students staged a rally here today, demanding that the U.S. and South Korean authorities stop immediately their joint military exercises in South Korea. The exercises code-named "Team Spirit 83" started from February 1 in South Korea involving over 180,000 men of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Addressing the rally, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, said, the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises constitute a brutal violation of the Korean sovereignty and a "shameless challenge" to the Korean people, who long for a peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, and to the peace-loving people all over the world. Yi stressed: "we love peace, but will never beg for it. Should the enemy dare to kindle the flame of war in defiance of our warnings, they will suffer an ignominious defeat."

Yi called on the Korean youth to repel any surprise attack of the enemy and to carry on the economic and defense construction.

Representatives of youth from all walks of life also addressed the rally at which a statement in denunciation of the military exercises was adopted.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

THAILAND CONDEMNS SRV'S VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY

OW100242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Phiraphong Kasemsi, permanent representative of Thailand to the United Nations, condemned the latest crimes committed by the Vietnamese troops against Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the innocent Kampuchean people at Nong Chan encampment. The condemnation was contained in a letter addressed to the U.N. secretary-general, which was distributed here today.

According to the letter, during the latest savage attack on the Kampuchean civilian encampment and hospital at Nong Chan, the Vietnamese troops deliberately fired about 30 artillery shells into Thai territory, killing one Thai civilian and seriously injuring another two. The shelling also caused severe damage to houses and killed a number of livestock.

The Royal Thai Government, the letter says, "reaffirms its intention of exercising its legitimate right to undertake all necessary measures in order to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect the lives and property of the Thai people." The Royal Thai Government, it adds, "urges the Hanoi government to exercise self-restraint and desist from further acts of armed aggression that could only escalate the violent confrontation for which the Hanoi government would have to bear full responsibility and consequences." The Thai representative requested the letter to be circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly as well as of the Security Council.

SRV MILITARY OFFENSIVE ON THAI CAMPS REPORTED

OW091735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese occupation troops late yesterday and early this morning launched a big military offensive against another key resistance camp near the Thai village of Nong Samet in Taphraya District, Prachin Buri Province, according to a local press report quoting Thai field military sources.

Camp 007 is one of the main strongholds guarded by about 3,000 fighters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and also contains 5,000 Kampuchean refugees. According to the sources, fierce fighting broke out last night around the camp. Tank-led Vietnamese forces, under the cover of heavy artillery and mortar fire, this morning moved to only three kilometers from Camp 007, but met with strong resistance from the KPNLF forces. Heavy casualties were reported among the refugees.

Meanwhile, in the Nong Chan camp area, where the Vietnamese started a massive offensive at the end of January, the KPNLF forces are still engaged in battles against the enemy which have set up a blockade line two kilometers from the Thai border and enclosed on thousands of Kampuchean civilians and guerrilla fighters. One Vietnamese T-54 tank was reportedly destroyed and three Vietnamese soldiers were killed. The Supreme Command reported this morning that about 20 rounds of artillery shells landed in the area of Nong Chan and a group of ten armed foreign soldiers intruded into Thai territory.

USSR AID TO KAMPUCHEA BELIES PEACEFUL INTENT

OW091218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union spends an average of five million U.S. dollars per day to bolster up the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea, said radio "Voice of Free Asia" of the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The radio was commenting on a message from Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon delivered by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa who is (?now) visiting Bangkok. The message said that Moscow is ready to cooperate with Thailand in an effort to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The radio said: "In these circumstances, how can the peace-loving Thai people count on the Soviets to be true and sincere friends, as repeatedly claimed by Moscow?"

What the Thai people would like to see in this part of the world "is not too high a price for Moscow to pay," the radio said, adding that Thailand merely hopes that every country should live peacefully together despite difference in political and economical systems and that every country should refrain from interfering in other countries' affairs.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

HK100253 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 6

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "On-the-Spot Report on Non Mak Mon Village"]

[Text] It happens to be the dry season. Not a cloud can be seen in the sky above the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. As far as one can see, there stretches land with withered grass and rice fields where the crop has been harvested. For some time, there has been a tense situation in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. In order to make public the actual situation in the border areas today, the Information Department of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces organized an inspection tour for reporters to visit Thailand's Non Mak Mon village, located in the Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province, which is close to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The name of Non Mak Mon village is not something new to the people. On 23 June 1980, the Vietnamese troops which had occupied Kampuchea launched a sudden attack on the village; the flames of war spread deep into Thai territory. The Army and people of Thailand heroically launched a counterattack and smashed the offensive of the Vietnamese troops. Non Mak Mon village, which had been occupied by the Vietnamese troops, was recovered shortly after. Today, 2 and 1/2 years after the recovery, we have come to collect material in this village. The first thing we saw was a newly made dugout. The battalion commander of the Thai frontier guards accompanying us said: "At present, fierce battles are going on in Kampuchea and artillery shells of the Vietnamese troops are often fired into Thai territory. Therefore, dugouts are built in all villages in our border areas. We will never relax our vigilance. We are servicemen and we are duty-bound to defend our country and border areas."

Several villagers were standing there watching the visiting reporters with curiosity. Judging from their calm appearance, we could see that they were determined to defend their home village and had faith in doing so. Soon the reporters began to chat with them and asked: "Are you afraid?" "No!" a villager replied at once. "Why don't you move to a safer place?" "We have been living and working here for generations and we want to defend this place. None of the 200-odd people of the village has asked to leave. Now we all have had military training and we have also built dugouts. If the Vietnamese troops intrude into our country again, we won't let them go away alive!" he said firmly. Pointing to where we were standing, a villager said: "This very place was occupied by the Vietnamese troops some 2 years ago. I was here then and I fought side by side with the frontier guards." The villagers then vied with each other in telling us about various conditions in the border areas since the beginning of the dry season this year.

This year, the dry season came later than usual. At the very beginning of the new year, the Vietnamese troops were prepared to launch an offensive against the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean Armed Forces. Artillery shells of the Vietnamese troops often fell on Thai territory, causing serious losses in lives and property to the Thai people.

On our tour, we came to a house; the Thai personnel with us said that shortly after it was built, it was damaged by an artillery shell of the Vietnamese troops fired on 6 January this year. Looking in the direction in which they were pointing, we saw a hole in the roof 1 meter in diameter. Damage on the ground could also be clearly seen. The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly denied that they have fired into Thai territory but anyone who has seen this house, which was damaged by 130-mm artillery, will understand at once what has happened. Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, told reporter not long ago: "I hold that the troops of any country are able to control the range of their artillery fire. At present, the Vietnamese are using 130-mm artillery with an effective range of fire of 17-18 km. The range of this artillery can be controlled well. Vietnam itself knows where the Democratic Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces are and where the Kampuchean-Thai border is. However, their artillery shells have fallen on our village; this shows that they did it purposely. Vietnam cannot deny this."

After the visit was over, the reporters stood near the border and looked to the east. They saw black smoke rising from the ground in Kampuchea. Gunfire was heard from time to time. This told people that on the other side of the border the Democratic Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces were fighting bloody battles against the Vietnamese aggressive troops. A Thai with us said with feeling: "This is the fifth dry season since Vietnam intruded into Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops have not been able to wipe out the Democratic Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces. On the contrary, the anti-Vietnamese forces are growing stronger day by day. So long as the Kampuchean people persist in their struggle against Vietnam, victory will certainly come. At that time, the former peacefulness of the Thai-Kampuchean border areas will be restored." With the same conviction, at sunset we left the place which attracts so much attention.

JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BURMA

OW091744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Rangoon, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese journalists' delegation left here for home today after its 7-day good-will visit to Burma.

During its stay in the country, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Burmese Vice Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Htay. It visited the Burmese broadcasting and television studios, the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY and National Institute.

The delegation, led by Meng Fan, director of Home News for Overseas Service Department, XINHUA, arrived here on Feb. 2. Before visiting Burma, they paid an 11-day visit to Nepal.

INDIAN ASSAM STATE 'TURMOIL,' DEATHS REPORTED

OW091824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi, February 9 (XINHUA) -- 30 people were killed in India's northeastern state of Assam since Feb 2 when anti-election agitation began, Indian newspapers reported today. Over 3,000 people armed with spears and choppers were reported to have attacked the Belsor police station yesterday in which two police were injured. The armed police killed at least three people and seriously injured two others.

Assam has been in turmoil for more than three years. During the general election of 1979, the local people objected to "foreigners" -- the persons who came [from] outside Assam -- having the right to vote. They think these "foreigners" have taken away their jobs and hurt state development. Owing to their opposition and agitation, there was no election in Assam in 1979.

The Indian central government decided last month to hold an election in Assam on Feb 14-20. This caused fierce opposition. Some national opposition including Janata also opposed the election.

IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ARRESTED

OW080944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Tudeh Party, Iran's communist party, has been arrested on charges of spying for Moscow, the Tehran newspaper AZADEGAN reported today.

A group of his associates were also under arrest.

The report was not officially confirmed, but the revolutionary guards said in a statement that "many spies in relation with the KGB" -- the Soviet secret service -- were arrested Saturday.

Kianuri, 71, has been secretary general of the Tudeh Party since September 1978. He returned home after the 1979 Islamic Revolution from Democratic Germany where he lived in exile with the party Central Committee for 27 years.

Last November, the party's magazine QUESTIONS-ANSWERS suspended publication after it was seized and later the Interior Ministry banned the Tudeh leader from running in partial elections.

Official Cited on Arrest

OW091804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri confirmed yesterday that Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general, and a number of other leaders of the Tudeh Party, Iran's communist party, had been arrested for spying, falsifying documents and other illegal activities, according to press reports here today.

All major newspapers here yesterday reported the arrests on charges of spying for KGB, the Soviet secret police, by the revolutionary guards.

Nateq-Nuri's confirmation came when he was speaking to a group of martyrs' families in Tehran.

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE RESUMES IN MADRID

OW091224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) resumed here today after a seven-week break. The conference ran into deadlock 27 months ago as a result of disagreements among the 35 participating countries on a final CSCE accord.

Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC) countries at today's session, West German representative Jorge Kastl said that the 10 EEC countries were following closely the developments in Poland and that improvements in human rights were still the key to a CSCE accord.

U.S. representative Max Kampelman said that greater comprehension now existed between the two sides and while profound differences remained, they could be overcome.

The focus of the differences involves the inclusion in the final accord of some 20 amendments proposed by Western nations in regard to respect for human rights. The amendments were rejected at today's meeting by Czechoslovakia and Poland, which also called for the convocation of the European disarmament conference.

The press here held that it is very difficult to promote detente at the CSCE here if the atmosphere remains tense at meetings elsewhere between the East and the West.

FRG'S KOHL REJECTS GDR ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

OW091658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl has rejected Democratic German leader Erich Honecker's request that he back the proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, according to the newspaper BILD today.

In an interview with the newspaper yesterday, Kohl said he will not even consider the proposal.

Honecker wrote to Kohl on February 4, asking for his support of Sweden's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. But Kohl said he wants progress in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to remove the danger posed by Soviet medium-range missiles. "The Soviet Union has a chance here to take necessary positive steps," he said, because the Soviet SS-20s are aimed at us while no new U.S. medium-range missile is deployed in Europe.

The Soviet Union, in favor of Sweden's proposal, suggested late January that the nuclear-free zone be extended to 250 kilometers, or up to 300 kilometers, on each side of the East-West line border in central Europe.

CHEN MUHUA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROMANIA

OW041335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and chairman on the Chinese side of the China-Romania governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, arrived here today.

She is leading a Chinese Government delegation to attend the 4th meeting of the commission here.

She was greeted at the airport by Ion Dinca, Romanian 1st deputy prime minister and chairman on the Romanian side of the commission, and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Deputy leader of the Chinese Government delegation Chen Jie, who had arrived earlier, and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Tian Jingfeng of the Chinese Embassy were also at the airport on the occasion.

Ceausescu Receives Chen

OW100810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Romanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction over the freindship and cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China during his meeting with Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua here this afternoon.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic also expressed his conviction for the possibility of continued development and strengthening of such good relations and hoped that the economic cooperation between the two countries would be further expanded. He was also satisfied with the result of the fourth meeting of the Sino-Romanian economic and technical cooperation committee.

Chen Muhua, who is also an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor and chairman of the Chinese side of the Sino-Romanian economic and technical cooperation committee, conveyed hearty greetings and best wishes to Ceausescu from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang. In return, President Ceausescu asked Chen Muhua to convey his most hearty greetings and best wishes to them. He also wished the Chinese people new and greater achievements in their socialist construction.

Present at the meeting from the Romanian side were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian side of the Sino-Romanian committee, and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

attending the meeting from the Chinese side were Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Tang Zhongwen, vice-minister of ordnance industry.

Chen Muhua arrived here on February 3.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISER HE YING VISITS PDRY

OW082036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Aden, February 8 (XINHUA) -- 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, first deputy prime minister of the Democratic Yemen, met visiting Chinese Foreign Ministry Adviser He Ying here this morning.

'Ali Antar said his country holds identical views with China on many major international issues. Both Antar and He expressed the hope to further develop the relations between the two countries.

Concludes Visit

OW090330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Aden, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry Adviser He Ying left here this evening for home after a five-day visit to Democratic Yemen.

'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, met with He Ying this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

During his stay here, He Ying held talks with Democratic Yemen's Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali. They exchanged views on international issues of common concern and on the strengthening of bilateral relations.

He Ying also met with Democratic Yemen's Health Minister 'Abdullah Bikayr.

He arrived here on February 4 after visiting Yugoslavia and Iran.

VISIT TO WEST BY EGYPT'S MUBARAK VIEWED

OW091900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 9 Feb 83

[("Round-up: Egypt Improves Relations With Arab States -- by correspondent Zhang Mingde" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has just ended a 11-day visit to four Western nations, the United States, Canada, Britain and France. This is a new round of his diplomatic efforts to win support for his views on expediting the peace process in the Middle East. During the visit he urged Israel to pull out its troops from Lebanon and asked the four nations to exert their influence on Israel to help push forward the Mid-East peace process.

In Washington, Mubarak and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed on a Middle East settlement including an early withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Since taking office in October 1981 following the assassination of his predecessor Anwar as-Sadat, President Mubarak has taken steady steps to increase Egypt's role in world affairs.

While remaining generally loyal to the main foreign policy line established by the late President Anwar as-Sadat, Mubarak has played a positive role on his own initiative. He is neither An-Nasir nor As-Sadat, his two predecessors, but just himself, as he once told a visitor.

In the past year Egypt has made efforts in dealing with the outside world. President Mubarak has visited the United States, Western Europe, Romania, India and other countries to exchange views with their leaders in order to increase Egypt's role in world affairs.

He hosted French President Francois Mitterrand and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang respectively in November and December last year and held talks with them on bilateral and world affairs.

He sent an important figure last October [as received] to Moscow to attend Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral as a gesture of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. The envoy, Mamduh Saleh, a former prime minister and an "assistant to the president," was the first high-ranking official to visit Moscow since Anwar as-Sadat abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty in 1976.

Nevertheless, the focus of Egypt's attention remains in the Middle East.

Although time is still needed for Egypt's restoration of diplomatic ties with other Arab countries which were severed because of the signing of Camp David peace accords with Israel in 1978, contacts at both official and unofficial levels have, to a certain degree, improved Egypt's relations with the Arab world.

Mubarak has tried to ease strained relations with the Arab world soon after taking office. He ordered a halt to hostile propaganda attacks on those Arab nations that had rejected Egypt's peace accords with Israel.

He flew to Riyadh last June to express condolences on the death of Saudi King Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz. This was the first time an Egyptian president visited Saudi Arabia since the two countries broke off their relations in 1979.

President Mubarak signed a "charter of integration" with Sudan last October, a giant step forward in cementing political and economic ties between the two countries.

In the same month, seven Arab countries -- the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Sudan and Somalia -- sent delegations to Cairo to attend the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Egyptian Air Force.

Mubarak further brushed up the image of Egypt among the Arab nations by severely condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June. Egyptian leaders have repeatedly demanded that Israel pull out its troops from Lebanon. They condemned Israel for the massacre of Palestinians in the two refugee camps in Beirut last September and recalled home Egypt's ambassador to Israel as a move of protest.

Mubarak confirmed last December that Egypt would not resume peace talks with Israel so long as Israeli troops remain in Lebanon. "How can we reach an agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while Lebanon is occupied?" he told the Israeli newspaper daily MA'ARIV in an interview. However, Egypt is still committed to the Camp David accords.

Now that the Middle East peace process is at a critical juncture, an active role by Egypt is beneficial both to Egypt itself and to peace in the whole Arab world.

GEOLOGISTS LEAVE KENYA FOR ZAMBIA, TANZANIA

OW040258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Nairobi, February 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese geological survey team left here today for Zambia and Tanzania after its survey of the East African Rift Valley in Kenya.

Since their arrival on January 22, the Chinese geologists had visited departments concerned of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy, the University of Nairobi and the Remote Sensing Centre of East Africa. They exchanged technical information and data with Kenyan geological experts.

Accompanied by Kenyan geologists, they had conducted an extensive survey of the geological structure and general configuration of Kenya's Rift Valley, including Nakuru and Kisumu areas, as well as Lakes Naivasha, Megadi and Victoria.

This is the first Chinese technical team to arrive here since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Kenya in mid-January.

Kenyan Minister for Environment and Natural Resources William Odongo Omamo received the Chinese geologists on January 24. Both of them expressed the desire to keep contacts and exchange geological information and data.

ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON COPPER OUTPUT

OW051806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Lusaka, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) saved 120 million kwachas (129 million U.S. dollars) last year, ZCCM Chairman Francis Kaunda said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, he said that his company, the biggest in Zambia, has taken tighter control over expenditure and the use of fuels and lubricants, and is more efficiently using reconditioned equipment and electricity, a source of cheaper energy.

In the purchasing and sale area, Kaunda said, his company, which earns about 95 percent of the foreign exchange for Zambia by exporting copper, cobalt and other minerals, has taken measures to review the buying procedures and reduce the number of stocks.

Zambia, the world's fifth-largest copper producer has been facing very grave difficulties brought about by low copper prices, high oil prices and world inflation.

Kaunda said as of Jan 1, the ZCCM, established last March by merging two mining enterprises, froze salary increases to expatriate and Zambia's employees of senior staff.

Kaunda told XINHUA that copper production last year reached 614,000 tons, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year while the revenue from copper declined by 3.1 percent due to a drop of copper price in the world market.

The ZCCM is taking a leading role in fostering the government's policy of diversifying the country's economy. It has set up three farms totaling 23,000 hectares which will be used to grow wheat and soya beans as well as to produce milk, beef and pork.

ARGENTINE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 FEB

OW051429 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Argentine Justicialist Party delegation, headed by Carrasco, second vice chairman of the party, arrived in Beijing by plane on the morning of 3 February for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department.

Zhu Liang, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department, hosted a banquet to welcome the visiting delegation on the evening of their arrival.

Meets Ji Pengfei 8 Feb

OW081248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei this evening met and hosted a banquet in honor of a delegation from the Argentine Justicialist Party led by its Second Vice-Chairman Nestor Hugo Carrasco.

Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here February 3 on a week-long visit as guests of the International Liaison Department, and is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW300444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Georgetown, January 29 (XINHUA) -- President Forbes Burnham of Guyana expressed the hope here yesterday evening that the friendly relations between Guyana and China would continue to develop.

While receiving Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang at the president's residency, Burnham expressed satisfaction with the development of Sino-Guyanese friendship.

Earlier, Wang was also received separately by Vice-Presidents Hugh Desmond Hoyte and Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop as well as Speaker of the National Assembly S. Naraine.

The ambassador, who is leaving here for home on February 1 at the end of his tenure of office, gave a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy on January 27.

MEXICO SEEKS STRENGTHENING OF SPORTS LINKS

OW281912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, January 27 (XINHUA) — Roben Acosta, president of the Mexican Volleyball Federation, has said here that there are good prospects of cooperation in sports between Mexico and China, and the two countries should take further steps to enhance their existing sports links.

Roben Acosta, also the premier vice-president of the International Volleyball Federation (IVF), told XINHUA recently that Mexico and China should play a more active and important role in the international volleyball sports in an effort to promote the development of the international sports along with other countries.

Referring to the reformation of the IVF, he said the structure of the IVF should be reformed so as to concentrate the human and financial resources in promoting the development of the international volleyball sports.

He pointed out that the organizations of the IVF should strengthen their cooperation in order to raise the volleyball sports to a new level.

OUTGOING ENVOY MEETS CANADA'S TRUDEAU, OTHERS

OW290933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Ottawa, January 28 (XINHUA) -- The development of relations between China and Canada "not only conforms with the interests of our two peoples, but also contributes to the cause of international peace," said Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau Wednesday.

During a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Wang Tong who will leave for home next week at the end of his tenure, Pierre Trudeau said the establishment of diplomatic relations ten years ago "is a fulfillment of my long political desire." He expressed his satisfaction with the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his best regards to the Chinese leaders.

On January 20, Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer received the Chinese ambassador. Allan MacEachen, deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, gave a banquet the same day in the ambassador's honor.

The ambassador gave a farewell party yesterday. Present at the party were Canadian Parliament leaders, government ministers and personages from the political, economic, cultural and military circles. Diplomatic representatives of various countries in Canada were also present on the occasion.

7 FEBRUARY STRIKE ANNIVERSARY REPORTAGE

Memorial Hall Cornerstone Laid

OW081345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] At a time when the 60th anniversary of the 7 February general strike is being solemnly marked, the cornerstone of the 7 February Memorial Hall was laid at a ground-breaking ceremony held at Changxindian in Beijing this afternoon.

Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ni Zhifu, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili and leading members of departments concerned attended the cornerstone-laying ceremony.

Comrade Wang Zhen unveiled the cornerstone.

Upon its completion the memorial hall will be administered by the Beijing Cultural Relics Bureau and taken care of by the Beijing 7 February Locomotive Plant.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK090948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Carry Forward the '7 February' Revolutionary Tradition in the New Period"]

[Text] Today is the 60th anniversary of the "7 February" strike.

The "7 February" strike, which occurred in 1923, was a large-scale political strike waged by railway workers in Beijing and Hankou under CPC leadership, fighting for human rights, freedom and the rights of trade unions and against imperialism and feudalism. The strike amply demonstrated the political consciousness and great strength of the Chinese working class and wrote a glorious page in the history of the Chinese revolution and the workers' movement.

When celebrating the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out: The failure of the commune only prolongs the struggle, but commune principles will last forever. Like the Paris Commune, the "7 February" strike failed, but the heroes' communist spirit of waging heroic struggle and fearing no sacrifice for the great historical task of the working class will shine forever. During the strike Lin Xiangqian, Shi Yang and other Communist Party members -- while inspiring awe by upholding justice -- fearlessly looked death in the face in the butcher's knife of the enemy. Such an unyielding integrity and lofty character of revolutionary martyrs will be revered from generation to generation.

The concrete practice of the "7 February" revolutionary struggle is full proof that the CPC faithfully represented the interests of the Chinese working class and people of all nationalities. By giving full play to its great role of the vanguard of the working class, the party led the people to win one victory after another in different historical periods of the Chinese revolution.

At a time when people throughout the country are now striving to create new situations in socialist modernization, the party demands that the working class stand in the forefront to support, participate in and lead reforms in a planned and steady manner so that new situations will be brought about. Those old conventions and habits which do not tally with the new historical period must be smashed and the long-standing managerial system of "eating from the same big pot" must be reformed. If they are not, the initiative and creativeness of the working class can hardly be given full play and the general task set by the party in the new period will come to nothing. The working class of our country should inherit and carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary spirit and play the role of vanguard and model in the reform of the managerial system.

In order to attain good results in the reform, the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, must give full scope to the role of intellectuals. The victory of the Chinese revolution is inseparable from the efforts and struggle of a large number of revolutionary intellectuals. Lawyer Shi Yang, who sacrificed his life in the "7 February" strike, is an extraordinary representative of Chinese revolutionary intellectuals. The working class badly needed intellectuals even in the period of the democratic revolution, to say nothing of the present new historical period of attaining the strategic goal of the four modernizations. Now, intellectuals in our country have become part of the working class and a reliable force in building the four modernizations. The working class has built up a contingent of intellectuals of its own. This is the long desired goal of numerous revolutionary martyrs. With the growth of its contingent of intellectuals, the quality of our country's working class will surely be raised and its leading role will be played much better than before.

In inheriting and carrying forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition, the working class must learn from workers in the "7 February" strike their spirit of dedicating themselves to the people's cause and cultivate a communist-style attitude toward labor so as to create more wealth for the people. The number of our country's working class has increased to more than 100 million workers, from 3 million in 1923; young workers constitute about 60 percent. Whether or not we will be able to quadruple the gross output value of our industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century depends to a large extend upon the young workers of this generation, who have many chances to develop their talents to the full. Having made their contributions to the prosperity of our country, they will surely make greater contributions. We must warmly support young people and give loving care to them so that their socialist enthusiasm will be shown to the utmost. At the same time we must educate young people politically and ideologically in accordance with their special characteristics and raise their political consciousness so they will really understand the task of the working class in the new historical period.

In inheriting and carrying forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition, we must also give free play to the role of trade unions, as they aid our party. In the "7 February" strike, trade unions enjoyed a high reputation among the mass of workers. Today, trade unions are still a link and bridge between the party and workers. Trade unions should center their activities around the party's central task. They should organize workers to acquire scientific and technical knowledge and raise educational levels. They must be bold to speak for workers, think about their vital interests and lead them to combat bureaucracy and unhealthy tendencies. They must take an active part in establishment of the management responsibility system and improvement of enterprises' democratic management so as to enhance the sense of responsibility among workers. They must organize socialist labor emulation drives so as to link material encouragement with spiritual ones. With the assistance of other relevant departments, trade unions must strive to improve workers' working and living conditions and dietary hygiene and to unfold various activities of mutual help. At present it is of great importance to organize and encourage workers to make new contributions to reform work. CPC committees at all levels should support the work of trade unions and help them push ahead to reach a higher level in their work.

"Though failed, honor and glory will never vanish and the spirit of the brave will never die." This poetic verse written by Comrade Dong Biwu to praise the "7 February" revolutionary struggle fully affirms the historical merits of the strike and encourages us to inherit and carry forward the "7 February" revolutionary tradition and to ceaselessly forge ahead in the great cause of the working class.

SPRING FESTIVAL GREETED BY EVENTS, COMMENTS

Party for CPPCC Members' Widows

OW100338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- A Spring Festival tea party was held here this morning to honor the widows of C.P.P.C.C. National Committee members and other patriotic figures.

In her welcoming speech Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the Chinese people will always remember those who helped bring independence and liberation to the Chinese nation. "It is the common desire of all Chinese people to see our motherland prosperous, strong and reunited," she said. She hoped all the more than 200 sisters attending the party would in the spirit of patriotism promote the third peace talks between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, and make new contributions to the reunification of the country.

The tea party was presided over by Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Jiusan Society Fete

OW100105 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Some 300 members of the Jiusan Society in Beijing attended a gathering this afternoon to greet the Spring Festival. They pledged to bring the role of intellectuals into full play and promote reform in various fields in the coming year.

Present at the party were Xu Deheng, chairman of the society, and Zhou Peiyuan, Pan Shu, Mao Yisheng, Yan Jici, Jin Shanbao and Sun Chengpei, vice chairmen of the society. Yang Jingren, director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, and members of the CPPCC National Committee also attended the party.

Speaking at the gathering, Xu Deheng said: Members of the Jiusan Society should assume the attitude of being their own masters and filled with enthusiasm and working hard, do a good job in their work in order to contribute to the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

XINHUA Observations

OW100151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Report by XINHUA reporter Yu Youhai]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- Today is the beginning of spring [first solar term] or the return of spring to the earth. A strong wind of reform is blowing across the motherland, which warms the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. Various forms of economic responsibility systems, which have sprung up like mushrooms, are invigorating our socialist economy and bringing about a new situation in all fields of work.

Great historic changes have taken place in our country in the 4 short years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The great historical reform trend initiated by the party Central Committee and the State Council is developing extensively in every field. People have clearly noticed from their own experiences that the reform of the economic system, which is being systematically carried out according to the general objective for building socialism with distinctive Chinese features, has brought about at least five kinds of progress in the economic and social life of our country:

1. Economic results have been raised by carrying out reforms. In the past, good quality, high output, greater variety and lower consumption of raw materials were repeatedly stressed in production. However, due to the failure to link all of these with the material benefits of the production units and their workers that "shared food from the same big pot," these purposes could hardly be achieved. Where the management responsibility system is effectively implemented, cadres and workers in rural areas, factories, stores or construction enterprises now concern themselves with better economic results.
2. The growth rate has increased by carrying out reform. In agriculture, a front which has taken the lead in carrying out reforms, output increased at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent for 1979 to 1981. The increase in agricultural output in 1982 far exceeded the average annual rate of 2.9 percent from 1958 to 1978. The country's industrial output has steadily increased in the course of readjustment during the past few years. Light industrial output has increased at an average annual rate of 11.8 percent.
3. A spiritual civilization is being built through reform. A series of new things have emerged in the course of reform have encouraged people to emancipate their minds and are pounding at the superstructure and the old conventions, old ways and old work styles not suited to the relations of production. As a result, people are giving full play to their spirit of acting as masters of the country, doing what they can, bravely forging ahead and serving the people, thus greatly raiding their work efficiency. Man's social being determines his consciousness. With abundant supplies on the market that have been brought about by reform, unhealthy trends in commodity circulation have greatly diminished.
4. Financial resources have increased by carrying out reforms that are beneficial to the country and the people. More avenues for production have been opened since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As a result, more and more peasants and herdsmen are better off. The income of large numbers of enterprise workers and staff members has increased and the country's economic and financial situation has been improving continuously. The profits and tax payments delivered to the state accounted for 63 percent of state revenue in 1978, 69.2 percent in 1979, 72.7 percent in 1980 and 73.8 percent in 1981. In 1982 they remained at approximately the same level as that in 1981.
5. Qualified personnel have come to the fore in the course of reform. Under the past irrational economic management system characterized by "everyone eating out of the same big pot" and "holding an iron rice bowl," it was easy for one to draft along aimlessly but difficult to give play to one's ability and initiative. With the institution of the management responsibility system, people now have an inner motive force to do a good job in production and other work. Like the eight immortals crossing the sea, each showing his or her prowess [Chinese legend], there is ample scope for scientists' and technicians' abilities. Cadres and workers have increased their managerial ability in practical work and skillful craftsmen have come to the fore one group after the other.

A review of reforms in China and other countries throughout the ages shows that each reform invariably meets with resistance and is carried out through struggle. Bringing order out of chaos following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee paved the way for reform. Now reform which is the trend of the times and the desire of the people has become an irresistible tide.

If it can be said that some people were hesitant and rather passive in the face of this tide a few years ago, then people who go along with this tide and are determined to carry out reforms are now rapidly increasing in number. Appearing as reformers who are determined to destroy the old and establish the new, more and more comrades are trying to bring about a new situation in the four modernizations. It can be expected that 1983 will go down in history as a year of vigorous reform in the history of our People's Republic.

YANG SHANGKUN NOTES PLA ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1982

OW091905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Report by XINHUA reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- In an interview with XINHUA reporters on the eve of the Spring Festival, Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: the PLA has made new important progress in all fields of its work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the party Central Committee's Military Commission. Remarkable achievements were again scored in 1982. Like the whole party and the whole country, army building is now in one of the best period since the founding of the PRC.

Comrade Yang Shangkun explained the new important progress made in army work in nine aspects:

1. The whole army now, ever more firmly and conscientiously, maintains a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. While the whole party was effecting a historic change, party committees at various levels throughout the army -- in accordance with arrangements made by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission -- made considerable efforts to educate commanders and fighters on the principle of practice being the sole criterion for the test of truth, party lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the four fundamental principles, and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." Now education on the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and on the new Constitution is being carried out in the army. In carrying out such education in light of what is on the minds of their members, all PLA units have set things right, eliminated the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideas and at the same time resisted the corrosive influence of erroneous rightist ideas, such as bourgeois liberalization. This has effectively guaranteed a high degree of centralism and unity throughout the army under the absolute leadership of the party.

2. The army has reached a new level of military quality and preparedness against war. Keeping the characteristics of modern warfare in mind, all army units have conscientiously studied Mao Zedong's military thinking and have assembled senior and middle-level cadres for campaign training and exercises over the past few years, thus increasing the organizing and commanding abilities of commanders at various levels. Great efforts have been made to strengthen the building of academies and schools and the training of cadres and to unify education and training throughout the army. PLA units have generally paid attention to training their members in fighting paratroop and tank forces under the conditions of modern war and in coordinating various arms in fighting a battle, through rigorous training and combat exercises with live ammunition. The army has fulfilled its tasks in education, training and preparedness against war and has effectively improved its fighting capability.

The complete success of the military exercise in North China in the autumn of 1981 demonstrated a new big step forward for the army in using modern means of war. Carrying forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, PLA units stationed in coastal and border areas have made important contributions to safeguarding the security of the motherland border regions and defending the cause of the four modernizations.

3. The army has made vigorous efforts to reform its systems and to streamline and reorganize itself. This work, which is being smoothly carried out, has already resulted in the streamlining of some units and the reduction of some personnel. Thus our army is now smaller in number but highly trained. In order to adapt themselves to the new situation, various PLA units are further reforming their work systems and improving their work methods and style.

4. Through readjustment and reorganization, leading bodies at various levels throughout the army have become more compact and capable. Army regulations stipulate that basic-level cadres must be promoted by training in academies or schools and by qualifying themselves for promotion through examination. By persistently implementing these regulations, the army has raised the cultural, professional and technical level of its cadre ranks.

5. Scientific research for national defense and the development of sophisticated weapons has entered a new stage. In 1980 our country successfully launched a carrier rocket to a predetermined area in the Pacific. Our country successfully launched three satellites with a single carrier rocket in 1981, and a submarine-based carrier rocket was again successfully launched in 1982. These successes show a new strengthening of our country's carrier rocket technology and its defense capability.

6. New progress has been made in regularization of the army. PLA units have generally stepped up their regular training and have made vigorous efforts to implement their common regulations as well as various rules and regulations. By stressing soldiers' appearance and bearing as well as their courtesy and discipline, army training, work, life and order have been put on the right track. The army's militant style and its sense of organization and discipline have been further strengthened. A considerable change has taken place in the environment and sanitation of army bases, routine service and soldiers' appearance, bearing and discipline.

7. Tremendous achievements have also been made in logistics work. With the development of military science, weapons become more and more advanced and armed forces are organized better and more scientifically. At the same time logistics work has become increasingly important. Our military expenditures have been reduced in recent years. In this situation our army, carrying forward the glorious tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle in its logistics work, has practiced diligence and economy, has tapped new resources, has economized on expenditures and has done a good job in managing and using the financial and material resources provided by the state. This has served well the purpose of army building and has positively contributed to ensuring the fulfillment of the army's various tasks.

8. The army has made gratifying achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization. PLA units have extensively carried out education in communist ideology and patriotism and have conducted "five stresses and four beauties" and "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses" activities. As a result a deep change has taken place in the mental attitude of PLA commanders and fighters. The spirit of ardently loving the motherland, the army and one's work has been developed, and relations between officers and men, between those at higher and lower levels and among comrades have been considerably improved. New deeds and practices in sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of public interest and finding it a pleasure to help others can be seen everywhere.

A large number of advanced persons of the Lei Feng type and advanced units of various types have come to the fore. Putting cultural development in an important strategic position and having a clearer understanding of the importance of science and culture, party committees and leaders at various levels have used various ways to organize cadres and fighters to study science and culture. The army has made remarkable achievements in organizing commanders and fighters to study science, culture and professional knowledge and in training personnel capable of working in both the army and localities. A new drive is under way in the army to study science and culture.

9. Noticeable improvement has been made in relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people. In recent years many PLA units have made conscientious efforts to eliminate the influence on army-government and army-people relations of some negative factors caused during the 10 years of domestic turmoil. PLA units have taken an active part in "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities and have vigorously supported localities in building public welfare facilities. They have made efforts, together with local people, to build "civilized villages" and "civilized neighborhoods." As a result army-government and army-people unity has been continuously strengthened, and the army's prestige among the masses has increased. Many PLA units have also helped localities deal with emergencies and combat natural disasters. Without regard for their own safety, many army cadres and fighters have rushed to rescue people and their property. For all these acts, they have been highly praised by local governments and people.

Comrade Yang Shangkun said: Such important progress made by the army has laid a solid foundation for bringing about a new situation in army building. However it should be noted that there are still shortcomings in our work. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, all army comrades should guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to work hard and strive to carry out the party Central Committee's reform policy and to bring about a new situation in army building.

MORE SPECIFICS ON PLA ACCOMPLISHMENTS SEEN

Responsibility System Effected

0W100612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: A certain regiment of the Beijing PLA units has implemented a personal responsibility system for cadres and created a new situation in army building. Leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently spoke highly of what they did and affirmed that their way of reform was correct and the results were good. [end editor's note]

(Correspondents Yan Wu and Jiang Qingzhao) Beginning in the latter half of 1982, a certain mechanized regiment of Beijing PLA units implemented a personal responsibility system for all its cadres -- a system which has aroused the cadres' enthusiasm, changed leadership style and created a new situation in army building. The regiment was recently rated by higher authorities as an advanced regiment.

Since the regiment was reequipped as a mechanized regiment last year, the commanders and fighters have made vigorous efforts to create a new situation in army modernization. Proceeding from the need to build a modern, regular, revolutionary army, the regimental party committee instituted a personal responsibility system for cadres at various levels and in various categories.

The establishment of the personal responsibility system has brought a new atmosphere to army building. It has enhanced the cadres' professional and educational levels. The regiment's cadres have generally drawn up self-study plans, attended night school, listened to lectures, taken supplementary lessons and studied modern science. A number of "top performers" have emerged rather quickly.

The personal responsibility system has effectively accelerated change in the work style of leadership and leading organs. In the past some leading cadres did not do it in a thoroughgoing and down-to-earth way when they went to stay in the companies. Since implementation of the personal responsibility system, the regiment's more than 20 regimental and battalion cadres have in the past 6 months spent an average of more than 2 months each in the companies. Not only have they spent more time in the companies but also they have seized on problems without letting up until solutions were found. Eight companies, for which seven regimental leading cadres assumed "all-round responsibility" have shown marked improvement; two of them have removed their "backward" labels and two others have joined the ranks of the advanced. In the past the companies complained that sometimes they "could not reach or could not find anybody in" the regimental leading organs. Now the leading organs come to the companies to issue supplies, do things and solve problems. The fine tradition of leading organs serving the companies has been further developed.

'Civilized Villages' Built

HK091007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by Li Gang [2651 6921] and Zhai Qiyun [5049 0796 6663]: "Interviewed by RENMIN RIBAO Reporter, Yu Qiuli Says the Joint Building of 'Civilization Villages' by Army and People Is a Great Undertaking"]

[Text] On the eve of the Spring Festival Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, said during his interview with RENMIN RIBAO reporters that the activity of joint building of "civilized villages" by the army and the people -- a new form of activity supporting the government and cherishing the people -- is being swiftly unfolded throughout the country. At present more than 50,000 units in the army (companies, sentry posts, organs, institutes and schools) have established contacts with people in areas where they are stationed to jointly build the civilized villages, urban districts, counties and cities.

Yu Qiuli spoke highly of this new phenomenon which has been developed in the past 1 or 2 years. He said it is a great undertaking that millions of PLA men are mobilized to help masses of people, under the leadership of local party committees and governments, build the countryside and cities where they are stationed into a stronghold of socialist spiritual civilization. There are army units all over the country. If a good job is done in this respect, about 100 million people will be directly affected. Then the example set by the 100 million people can be popularized all over the country. Therefore, this is a matter of far-reaching significance.

The armymen and people in Baoding Prefecture, under the leadership of the CPC Committee of Beijing PLA units and Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, launched this activity earlier than other parts of the country. Recently Yu Qiuli inspected this area. In order to conduct investigation and study he visited army barracks and peasant families and had broad contact with PLA commanders and fighters, as well as peasants and local cadres. He cheerfully told reporters what he had seen and heard in this area and what his general impression was.

In Baoding area, which was famous throughout the country for acts of violence during the 10 years of internal disorder, a new situation has appeared in which the army cherishes the people, the people support the army and the army and the people are united to build spiritual civilization jointly. In this broad area inhabited by 8 million people, public order and social atmosphere have been greatly improved. Unhealthy trends and evil practices such as fighting, gambling, stealing and feudalist religious activities, which appeared in the countryside before, basically have been checked and stopped. Good public opinion has been shaped through the activity of appraising and choosing "civilized families" among tens of thousands of families and villages.

Yu Qiuli told reporters that during his visit to Baoding he often recalled the "two supports" activity launched in 1943. It was one of the best periods in which our army maintained a very good relationship with the people. There was a slogan at that time, namely, "The courtyard is cleaned and the vat is full of water." There is great development in the content and form of the new-type relations between the army and the people.

Soon after the fall of the "gang of four, relations between the army and the government as well as between the army and the people were still not improved in the Baoding area. Yu Qiuli said that it is the same army which reestablished and developed good relations between the army and the people under new historic conditions after eliminating "leftist" influence in accordance with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and through painstaking ideological work. The civilians said: "The Eight Route Army has come back. The glorious traditions of the PLA has been restored."

At the beginning of this year, the PLA General Political Department held a conference in Baoding on the army's mass work, urging the start of a new upsurge of "the army and the people jointly building the civilized villages" in the whole army before and after the Spring Festival. Yu Qiuli told reporters that, at present, the following two points must be stressed in this activity: 1) giving prominence to local leadership and mobilizing the masses and doing a good job in ideological and political work; and 2) preventing formalism and striving for substantial results.

CHEN MUHUA PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON TRADE PROSPECTS

OW100700 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 6, 7 Feb 83 pp 14-17

[Article by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade: "Prospects for China's Foreign Trade in 1983" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] CHINA HAS A GREAT POTENTIAL FOR ITS FOREIGN TRADE AND IS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE PROSPECT FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT.

DURING THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1981-1985), THE TOTAL VOLUME OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IS SLATED TO INCREASE AT AN ANNUAL RATE OF 8.7 PERCENT. IT IS PLANNED THAT THE TOTAL VOLUME FOR 1983 WILL BE ABOUT 19 PERCENT HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.

THE KEY TO FULFILL THESE TARGETS LIES IN EXPANDING EXPORTS TO MEET CHANGING DEMANDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET.

The year 1983 will witness new developments in China's national economy, including new contributions from foreign trade, an important aspect of the national economy.

Four Years of Growth

China has pursued a policy of stimulating its economy and opening to the outside world since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee at the end of 1978.

By 1982, the total volume of foreign trade had reached U.S. \$38,600 million, up 87.1 percent in four years. The total export volume increased from U.S. \$9,700 million in 1978 to U.S. \$21,600 million in 1982; the total import volume rose from U.S. \$10,900 million to U.S. \$17,000 million.

In 1982 China borrowed U.S. \$1,630 million in foreign capital for various projects and absorbed about U.S. \$700 million in foreign capital for government departments and regions and in direct foreign investment.

It spent U.S. \$1,700 million to import technology and equipment for whole factories, U.S. \$29 million for production and technological co-operation with foreign countries and U.S. \$586 million in contracts for projects and labour service co-operation with foreign countries. It also conducted a business volume of U.S. \$371 million and gave U.S. \$540 million in foreign aid.

China's domestic economy was unaffected by the 1982 recession on the international market because socialist production is aimed at meeting the people's growing material and cultural needs, which know no bounds. The cycles of economic crises resulting from overproduction, characteristic of the capitalist world, do not exist in China.

In 1982 China's total industrial output value increased 7.4 percent and harvests were generally good with the total grain at an all time high of 344.4 million tons. These gains together with new measures to encourage exports provided favourable conditions for developing foreign trade.

New Tasks

Under China's Sixth Five-Year Plan, the total import and export trade volume in 1985 is expected to reach U.S. \$57,400 million, 51.8 percent above the 1980 figure, for an average annual increase of 8.7 percent.

Thus, the goal for the total volume of foreign trade in 1983 is U.S. \$45,900 million, with the exports set for U.S. \$22,000 million and imports U.S. \$23,900 million. This rate of growth can be achieved through efforts because:

First, the 12.3 percent average annual increase in the total volume of China's foreign trade between 1950-80 was slightly higher than the world average. In 1981 while the total world export volume dropped, China's exports increased 14.3 percent.

Second, China's total exports today account for only 1 percent of the world's total of nearly U.S. \$2,000,000 million. The varieties of commodities we can supply are still limited. Therefore, China must work to change the mix of its exported commodities, develop new varieties, and enter new markets.

Third, the world today is experiencing a depression in imports and exports. Thus, the supply of capital goods has been reduced but the demand for consumer goods is rising. China is well able to export such commodities.

Fourth, China's exports of machinery, chemical industrial and other products occupy a very small proportion of the world's total exports in these categories. For example, the exports of mechanical and electrical products, instruments and meters are only 0.14 percent of world exports and chemical industrial products (not including petroleum) 0.42 percent. We are able to rapidly increase our ability to export these goods.

Fifth, the development of diverse forms of foreign economic activities will inevitably help bring more Chinese goods to the international markets. Contracts for foreign projects and labour service co-operation are new Chinese foreign co-operative undertakings. They will boost the export of building materials, mechanical, electrical and light industrial products.

Clearly, China can expect good prospects for developing its export trade. Furthermore, an increased export will help enlarge our ability to import equipment and materials necessary for our modernization programme.

To fulfill our total volume of import and export trade for 1983 we must expand export. This forms the basis of our foreign economic relations and trade. A stronger export ability makes it possible for us to import more equipment and materials suited to the urgent needs of socialist modernization program.

Expand Export

Today the international market is a buyer's market. Exported commodities must suit the changing international market demands. Only low-priced, high-quality goods are competitive on the international market. "Protectionist" measures are an increasingly common feature of international trade, such as the restrictions on imports that many countries have adopted.

In order to improve China's ability to compete in export trade we have adopted the following policies and measures: READJUST COMMODITY MIX, MAKE THE MOST OF OUR RESOURCES AND EXPORT MORE RESOURCEFUL PRODUCTS. We will maintain the present level of oil exports until marine oil is exploited and gradually increase the exports of nonferrous metals and their processed products. The export of coal should be increased by a big margin.

Although China produces much machinery, exports of these products account for only 4 percent of the nation's export total. Thus, exports must be made to tap this potential.

Traditional commodities such as agricultural, sideline and special local products, as well as light and textile industrial goods, will remain important components of China's exports (see table).

MIX OF EXPORTED COMMODITIES

Year	Farm & Sideline Products (percent)	Light Industrial Products (percent)	Heavy Industrial Products (percent)
1953	55.7	26.9	17.4
1959	37.6	41.9	20.5
1969	37.4	41.2	21.4
1979	23.1	45.0	31.9
1980	19.0	42.4	38.6
1981	17.6	39.0	43.4

IMPROVE QUALITY TO WIN CUSTOMERS. Raw materials and primary products make up almost half of China's exported products. Therefore we must stress our ability to process raw materials and improve the processed primary products before they are exported. While continually improving the quality of commodities we should strive to increase designs and varieties and improve packaging so as to upgrade the products and sell superior-quality products at reasonable prices.

BUILD PRODUCTION BASES AND FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE COMMODITIES FOR EXPORT. While arranging the production of exported commodities we must gradually increase the number of products on our order forms to be flexible in face of changing international market demands. This will require constructing a group of production bases and factories for foreign trade.

By the end of 1982 we had established 24 comprehensive bases for export commodities, 90 production bases for a variety of single commodities and 94 factories and mines for exported goods.

This year, while consolidating and improving the existing bases and factories, we still need to build a group of new production bases, factories and mines.

These include production bases that produce fresh-water fish and poultry in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, neighbours of Xianggang and Aomen, and livestock-breeding and aquatic products bases in other regions.

MAXIMIZE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE COASTAL AREAS, PROCESS IMPORTED MATERIALS AND EXPORT FINISHED PRODUCTS. Shanghai, Tianjin and other big coastal cities have a solid industrial foundation, a high technical level, good communications and transport facilities and extensive experience in international exchange. These advantages allow them to maximize the use of foreign capital, to process imported materials and export finished products.

SOLVE THE TRANSPORT AND STORAGE PROBLEMS. Timely supply is important for foreign economic relations and trade. Even if two competing commodities are of equivalent quality, the one that is delivered rapidly is at an advantage. It is therefore, necessary to improve the means of transport in order to facilitate circulation.

The two ports of Nantong and Zhangjiagang have opened to foreign ships on the navigational routes along the Changjiang River. But other improvements are needed. Local authorities must have greater decision-making powers. Regions, departments and enterprises should be allowed to use their own funds or foreign capital to build small and medium-sized ports and special wharves in order to improve transport for foreign trade and to simplify export procedures.

We have decided to deal with the shortage of storage capacity by introducing among existing warehouses the system of enterprise management. We will devise standardized charges for storage and independent accounting to encourage a more rapid turnover rate in the warehouses.

OPEN UP NEW MARKETS. While consolidating and developing international trade relations with other countries, we should actively enter new markets and further develop our trade relations.

We wish to join efforts with other Third World countries to strengthen "South-South" co-operation in order to change the irrational and unequal international economic order.

Increase Imports

China will increase its imports of technology and equipment in the years to come, to meet the needs of national economic development.

The composition of imports has changed tremendously in the past few years and the changes will be more noticeable in 1983. The emphasis has shifted to the import of certain raw materials needed for technical transformation and production in enterprises. There has been a drastic cut in the import of consumer goods.

According to incomplete statistics from various localities, the imports of technology and equipment account for 37 percent, industrial raw materials 39 percent, materials for farm use 7 percent, market goods 9 percent and other items 8 percent. These figures are a reflection of the moves towards a rational mix of imported commodities following China's entry into a new historical period in economic construction, and it represents an encouraging change.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES FOR JANUARY REPORTED

OW081746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial output value in January logged 47.8 billion yuan. With a daily output value of 6.1 percent over that of the same month of last year -- the highest January figure on record -- the State Statistical Bureau said today.

Energy industry had a fast growth, thanks to the checking of equipment and other preparations for this year's production before the new year. The monthly total hit 56.8 million tons in terms of standard coal, 12.9 percent more than January last year. Raw coal output registered a 17 percent increase. Crude oil and electricity output exceeded monthly quotas.

Heavy industry continued to rise on the basis of last year's steady increase, with the average daily output value growing 8.9 percent from January last year.

Increases were reported with such materials as rolled steel, steel, soda ash, caustic soda, ethylene, timber, cement and plate glass. The output of chemical fertilizer, high-efficiency pesticides with low-toxic residues and tractors, especially walking tractors which are much used by peasants under the new responsibility system, was also higher than January 1982.

The traditional Chinese Spring Festival, which falls on February 13, has stimulated a boom in the food and confectionery industries and other festival goods, the bureau said. Increases were registered in the output of sugar, cigarettes, leather shoes, aluminum ware, cloth and silk textiles. Durable consumer goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, television sets, refrigerators and tape recorders continued to grow on the basis of a sharp increase last year.

The daily output value of light industry, which had a continuous growth last year, was 3.5 percent above the daily average of January 1982.

Railway and water transport departments fulfilled their monthly quotas for passenger and freight transport with good records. As the Spring Festival is drawing near, passenger transport rose sharply in late January.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION MOUNTS BY 4.1 PERCENT

OW060115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- China produced 8.84 million tons of crude oil in January, 4.1 percent more than the target of 8,494 million tons, Chen Zhongyong, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry, said here today.

The Daqing oilfield, China's largest which produces 50 percent of the country's total oil output, pumped 4,496 million tons in January, 3.6 percent more than the planned figure, he said.

Chen said that China's conditions are very good for maintaining an annual production output of 100 million tons during the 1981-1985 period while striving for higher production. But, he said, a number of old oilfields now have medium and high water cuts, or a larger amount of water in the liquid pumped out.

Marked successes have been achieved in pumping oil from wells with medium and high water cuts by applying oil reservoir engineering to the study of oil reservoir structures, a popular technique in China's oilfields, the spokesman said.

He said that much oil still remains unpumped in some zones of the developed oilfields in addition to the known reserves of low permeable and heavy crude oils. Plans have been worked out to use water injection, hydro-fracturing and deep well pumps in these cases, he said, and these may help increase oil output by at least 30 percent to 40 percent.

In Daqing, an average of 1,500 production and water injection wells are studied every year to ensure production output, he said. In 1982, a total of 310 million cubic meters of water were injected in oilfields across the country to increase oil output. In addition, 2,900 production wells were sunk, he said.

China produced 102 million tons of crude oil and 10.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1982, the fifth consecutive year of an annual output of 100 million tons.

MAJOR CHANGES AT ANSHAN STEEL PLANT OUTLINED

OW050119 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Since the overall reorganization which was started last March, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has undergone 10 major changes in the outlook of the enterprise:

1. A noticeable change has taken place the structure of the ranks of cadres with the number of members of the company's leading group being reduced from 25 to 12, of which 83.3 percent have at least a senior high school education.
2. A distinct improvement has been made in labor organization and labor productivity has been raised. Some 92.7 percent of the productive work categories of the company have reached or surpassed the standards set by the ministry, an all-time high. (?Annual) labor productivity has reached some 26,500 yuan, leading other enterprises of the same industry in the country.
3. The output of major products has fulfilled the state plan and all the contracts have been completed.
4. Product quality has been raised. Last year 22 kinds of products were selected as state, ministry or provincial fine-quality products, and their output was double that of the previous year.
5. The economic results have improved markedly with a 4.44 percent increase in profits over the previous year.
6. Energy consumption is the best in history, with coal consumption for smelting steel decreasing. A total of 7,000 dun of oil and 53 million KWH electricity were conserved in 1982.
7. New achievements have been scored in technical innovation and scientific research. After tests and appraisal, 26 scientific research projects have been applied to production, among which 8 have reached the advanced level for China.
8. Progress has been made in on-the-job safety and in environmental protection. The number of personnel killed or injured on duty decreased sharply. Profits earned through comprehensive utilization of materials totalled 15 million yuan.
9. The livelihood and welfare of the workers and staff have been further improved. New living quarters built by the company for the workers and staff last year totalled 320,000 square meters.
10. The mental outlook of the workers and staff have changed. Of the company's 4,000 backward workers and staff, 80 percent have changed their attitude and 630 have even joined the ranks of the advanced.

HYDROPOWER INVESTMENT TARGETS OVERFULFILLED

OW081110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 3 Feb 83

[By XINHUA correspondents Zhang Bingsen and Hou Jiameng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- China overfulfilled its 1982 investment and engineering targets for water conservancy and capital construction in the power industry. The total capacity of the large and medium-sized electric power stations, completed and put into operation during the period under review, amounted to 630,000 KW, a record level which has seldom been reached in recent years.

It is understood that 18 large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations with a total designed capacity of 10 million KW are under construction in the country. Construction of the Tianshengqiao, Lubuge, Ankang, Tongjiezi and Dongjiang hydroelectric power stations has been resumed or sped up. These large and medium-sized projects had been suspended time and again due to the state of instability at both the upper and lower levels for some time in the past. Construction of the never-suspended large projects of Gezhouba, Longyangxia, Wujiangdu and Dahua is being stepped up and their quality has been assured.

During the last 2 months of 1982 these correspondents traveled 10,000 li. Our trip covered nine projected large hydroelectric power stations in the northwest, southwest and central-south regions of the country, areas that are endowed by nature with abundant hydropower resources. We saw with our own eyes a teeming labor situation at every construction site we visited. Construction of a huge dam across the Huang He at its upper reaches for the projected Longyangxia hydroelectric power station was going full steam. Five power generating sets had been put into operation at the site of the Gezhouba Dam, a project which has caught the attention of the people across the land. Construction of the dam's second phase project was in full swing.

Experts say this country has very rich hydropower resources and is the No 1 nation in the world as far as hydropower potential is concerned. Of the total of 6,800 million KW of China's hydropower potential, an estimated 3,800 million KW can be put to use. But only 4 percent of this portion has been developed and utilized, putting China far behind Norway, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, France, Spain, Sweden, the United States, and Japan where more than 80 percent of their hydropower potentials have been put into use. An important reason why this country has not put its hydropower resources to adequate use is the fact that some of our comrades have doubts about the advantages of developing our hydropower potential into a large-scale enterprise. They say that hydropower development projects take tremendous amounts of investment and a long time to accomplish and that we cannot afford such long-term projects.

Now the state has decided to give hydropower development projects priority over other electric power industry construction programs. We should follow the plan formulated by the central authorities closely, earnestly reform the management systems, readjust our policy on this matter, sum up experiences by seeking truth from facts and solve the problems involved in a down-to-earth manner.

An authoritative person, who has held a leading position in water conservancy and power departments for years, said about our current tasks: We are capable of speeding up our hydropower construction projects and we have the confidence to do the job well, but we must exert our utmost. A 1,000-li trip starts from the first step. As long as we press forward in earnest and do work in a down-to-earth manner, claims that hydropower development projects take tremendous amounts of investment and a long time to accomplish will be repudiated once for all. Our water conservancy and power development construction will certainly be speeded up.

NORTHEAST POWER GRID TO GROW IN 6TH 5-YEAR PERIOD

OW300438 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Shenyang, January 30 (XINHUA) -- The central government will allocate five billion yuan for expansion of the northeast China power grid during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), according to the Northeast China Power Administration.

The figure accounts for 25 percent of the nation's total investment in the power industry, the administration said.

The grid -- with a generating capacity of ten million kilowatts -- links Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces, the country's major industrial and agricultural production centers, and the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region with rich coal reserves.

Upon completion of nine projects by 1985, the grid will generate 65 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 16.5 percent more than 1981, the administration said.

A 600,000-kilowatt generating set will be installed at the 300,000-kilowatt Yuanbaoshan power plant, eastern Inner Mongolia.

Three sets each with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts will be installed at a 200,000-kilowatt power plant in Liaoning's Jinzhou City, three similar sets, at the 200,000-kilowatt Hulan Ergi No 2 plant in Heilongjiang's Qiqihar City, one similar set, at the 1.1-million Qinghe power plant in northern Liaoning, and two similar ones, at a new plant in Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia.

The 200,000-kilowatt No 2 power plant in Heilongjiang's Mudanjiang City will install two generators, each with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, the administration said. The plant in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, will install two sets with a combined capacity of 50,000 kilowatts.

In addition, construction is under way on two hydroelectric power stations on the Songhua River in Jilin Province, the administration said. The Baishan station, the largest in northeast China, will have a generating capacity of 900,000 kilowatts in the first phase, and the Hongshi station -- 40 kilometers downstream -- 200,000 kilowatts.

ELECTRONICS, METALLURGICAL MINISTRIES ADOPT REFORM

OW100409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to reporter Lin Nan, the simple principle that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line was frequently ignored in the past under an irrational economic administrative system. Now, however, thanks to the coordination between the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, basic-level suppliers and consumers under these two ministries are allowed to operate in accordance with this principle and under the guidance of the state plan.

In the past, when an electronics parts plant needed certain metallic materials. It first had to submit a request to the responsible department which, after it had all of the requests ready, would seek the approval of the State Supplies Bureau which in turn would transmit the request to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry as a state plan. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry would then designate a metallurgical enterprise under its administration to produce the needed materials. There were no exceptions to these procedures, not even for neighboring suppliers' consumers.

Following the development of market regulations in 1980, the contacts established between the electronics and metallurgical enterprises broke through certain irrational economic administrative measures of doing things in a roundabout manner. Their deeds greatly stirred their responsible departments. At the end of last August leading comrades of the Ministry of Electronics Industry and leading members of the State Supplies Bureau, the scientific and technological affairs department and the administration of the supply of components and parts visited the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and had discussions with the ministry's leading comrades on solving problems of production and demand of basic-level enterprises under the two ministries in accordance with the principle that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. They also discussed the establishment of fixed supply centers and the tackling of special tasks with joint efforts.

With the support of the State Supplies Bureau, 35 key enterprises under the 2 ministries, beginning last December, signed 67 agreements on the production and supply of 2 types of principal raw materials -- monocrystalline silicon and tantalum powder -- and 21 agreements on tackling key problems. In this way both suppliers and consumers are quite satisfied because the raw material suppliers can produce exactly what consumers need and consumers can promptly give feedback to suppliers on the quality of their products and other technical information. At present the agreements signed by enterprises under the two ministries are gradually being carried out.

APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS IN INDUSTRY EXPANDED

OW081450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China's domestically produced electronic computers have developed from the research stage to the popularization stage, according to a report in today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

China's first electronic tube computer was produced in 1958. It is now in the third generation of development. The miniature and micro series are compatible with international optimized series.

At the outset, domestically produced computers were used only in the high-technology national defense projects and in scientific research. Now the application has been extended to the energy industry, transport and communications, light industry and textiles, metallurgical and machinery industries, posts and telecommunications, meteorological stations, commercial, materials supply and medical and educational establishments.

However, compared with technically advanced countries, the paper says, China still has a long way to go. It calls on the computer research and development and production departments to coordinate and develop new realms of services and expand applications of computer technology, especially in major construction and other projects.

While developing large electronic computers, the paper says, priority should be given to the development of miniaturized and micro-computers and the Chinese character terminal systems, so that people who do not know foreign languages may use computers. At the same time, a software industry should also be established to open a new phase of computer development and provide more job opportunities.

MINISTRIES PRAISE DONGFENG CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OW081335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; and Kang Yonghe, adviser to the minister of labor and personnel, talked to a XINHUA reporter today and highly praised the experience of the Dongfeng Construction Company in Luohu City, Henan Province, in boldly reforming the existing labor, wage and cadre systems. They pointed out: The experience of the Dongfeng Company is an important breakthrough in the existing management system and an important means of invigorating enterprises and improving economic results. Such experience is of general significance in guiding the enterprises in the construction business and other trades throughout the country.

Not long ago, Kang Yonghe made a special trip to Henan to carry out an investigation on the Dongfeng Construction Company in Luohu City. He said: Now, the practices of egalitarianism with "everybody sharing food from the same big pot" and the "iron rice bowl," under which no one needs to worry about his job, actually exist in China's wage and labor systems. The experience of the Dongfeng Company is good; it shows that the company has done away with the practices of "sharing food from the same big pot" and the "iron rice bowl." Workers can be hired or fired. Cadres can be promoted or demoted. There can be pay raises and pay cuts. The facts have shown that the reforms made in the company are extremely successful. They can be favorably compared with the economic responsibility systems in the countryside. All large and medium-sized enterprises in the country should learn from the experience of the Dongfeng Construction Company in close connection with their own actual conditions. Only by making reforms will an enterprise show its vitality and will there be hope for the state to realize the four modernization program.

Since last year, some of the enterprises in China's construction business have already begun to learn from the experience of the Dongfeng Construction Company in making reforms. Li Ximing said: All those enterprises that earnestly learn from the "Dongfeng" experience have scored good results. In the past, the No 4 Construction Company in Kaifeng City suffered financial losses year after year. It began to learn from the "Dongfeng" experience last year. Within 1 year, it has put an end to its backwardness and made an annual profit of 110,000 yuan. Other units such as the No 3 Construction Company in Liaoning Province and the Xinyang Construction Company in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, have obtained remarkable results after they learned from the "Dongfeng" experience. He suggested that all the construction enterprises in the nation should learn from the experience of the Dongfeng Construction Company.

WAN LI AT MEETING ON RURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW041621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national conference on scientific and technological work in the rural areas, a meeting which closed today, Vice Premier Wan Li stressed that scientific and technological work in the rural areas must be audaciously reformed, and that whatever is incompatible with the development of the new situation in the rural areas must be reformed.

Comrade Wan Li said: The peasants have already opened the door for us to create a new situation of promoting science and technology in the rural areas. At present, our work in three aspects -- namely scientific education, the system of commodity circulation, and the rules and regulations of the higher authorities -- is incompatible with the situation in the rural areas. Doing our work according to old experience will get us nowhere now, and so whatever is incompatible with the development of the current situation must be reformed; but small-scale reform should precede large-scale reforms.

The reform must be bold, but everything must be tested first. There should be no arbitrary uniformity, and by no means should the people be led to rush headlong into mass action.

The closing ceremony of the conference, which lasted 8 days, was held at the Huairen Hall in Zhongnanhai. It was chaired by Zhao Dongwan, director of the office of the State Council Scientific and Technological leading group.

In his summary speech, Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, put forward a four-point opinion with regard to scientific and technological work in the rural areas.

1. Scientific and technological work should serve the reform of agricultural techniques;
2. It should help open additional production channels and establish new industrial undertakings in the rural areas;
3. It should enhance rural construction in every way; and,
4. It should strengthen the rural areas' econological preservation, development of resources and environmental protection.

With regard to the reform of scientific and technological work in the rural areas, Fang Yi said that it should be carried out with popular and social support, and that all quarters should contribute to agricultural and rural construction. Scientists and technicians should be encouraged to work in the rural areas and at the grassroots. To support such a reform, the State Council has designated departments concerned to study and work out the necessary policies and measures. Scientists and technicians who volunteer to leave the big cities to work in the rural areas or in the medium and small cities, and who volunteer to leave the economically developed areas to work in the remote and less-developed areas, should be supported, not discouraged, by their original departments and localities, provided that they are welcomed by the areas where they want to work. If scientists and technicians, after finishing their own work, still can spare time to handle extra work, like teaching or engaging in scientific, technological or educational activities, they should be encouraged and supported.

When the conference was in session, the 400 or so representatives from all parts of the country extensively exchanged their opinions concerning the reform of the rural areas' scientific and technological system, the training of scientific and technical personnel in the rural areas and how scientific and technological work should serve the rural areas. Some 20 representatives introduced their experiences in this regard.

During the discussion, the representatives unanimously maintained that the best situation has appeared in China's rural areas since the founding of the republic. They said that the voices of the hundreds of millions of peasants demanding to study and use science have never been stronger. They earnestly hoped that comrades engaged in scientific work in all trades and professions would strive to satisfy the peasants' needs and to everything they can to bring advanced technology and new scientific accomplishments to the rural areas. They also hoped that the departments concerned will study and work out all kinds of incentive measures to encourage scientists and technicians to impart their knowledge and technical ability among the people in the rural areas. They said that this is a matter of invigorating the rural economy and therefore should not be treated lightly.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and the Ministry of Forestry. During its session, reports were presented by leading members of departments concerned Zhao Dongwan, Zhao Shouyi, He Kang, Du Runsheng and Dong Zhiyong.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES HUNAN LEADERSHIP

HK100159 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The CPC Central Committee recently approved the new leadership group of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee. The group is composed of 11 Standing Committee members. Comrade Mao Zhiyong is appointed first secretary of the committee. Comrades (Liu Xintian), Jiao Linyi and Liu Zheng are appointed secretaries of the committee. Two of the four secretaries have university education and three are aged below 55. Compared with the pre-readjustment setup, the number of secretaries has been reduced by more than half, their average age has dropped by 4.8 years and the percentage with university education has increased from 11 to 50. Six of the 11 new Standing Committee members have university or college education. Compared with the pre-readjustment setup, the number has also been reduced by half, while the average age has dropped by 0.8 years and the percentage of members with university education has increased by 40.

The new leadership group of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has been set up under the close concern of the CPC Central Committee, with the specific guidance and help of a central work group and on the basis of extensively following the mass line. The provincial CPC Committee held three meetings of principal party and government leading comrades from the provincial units and the prefectures, cities and counties and also of responsible party-member cadres from large factories and mines, institutes of higher education, and scientific research units, to survey public opinion regarding the provincial CPC Committee leadership group. A total of 1,570 people took part in democratic recommendations. As a result of breaking away from convention and expanding vision, large numbers of talented people were recommended in all aspects, thus creating extremely favorable conditions for readjusting and assigning the provincial CPC Committee leadership group.

A number of old comrades in the provincial CPC Committee, regarding the overall situation and the party's cause as the most important thing, selected outstanding people and appointed them to important posts, while themselves voluntarily retiring to the second and third lines. They have sincerely supported young comrades with higher educational levels than themselves to work in the first line. This has played a major part in readjusting and assigning the provincial CPC Committee leadership group.

Former provincial CPC Committee Secretary Comrade Zhou Li is an old party member who joined the party in 1926. He made clear his stand several times at provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee meetings, and requested the Central Committee to allow him to retire. This was approved. At the same time he has enthusiastically recommended talented people for the provincial CPC Committee.

Former provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary Comrade Wan Da and Secretary Comrade Sun Guozhi wrote reports to the provincial CPC Committee and the central authorities, aiming at helping with the transfer from old to new and at meeting the needs of the four modernizations, requesting to retire to the second line and hand over to new leadership members.

Several newly promoted young comrades have pledged: We will certainly not disappoint the hopes of the party and people. We will respect the old comrades, humbly learn from them and strive to do our work well.

HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES REFORM RALLY

HK301200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee convened a rally of party-member cadres at the section level or higher this afternoon to relay the guidelines of an important report delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to the national conference on ideological and political work among staff members and workers which is entitled: "The Four Modernizations and Problems With Regard to Reforms."

Comrade Yang Yichen called on leading cadres at all levels to earnestly study Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, to foster the idea of instituting reforms boldly and forging ahead and to fulfill the various tasks of reforms in a down-to-earth manner.

Attending today's rally were responsible persons of the departments, commissions, offices and bureaus affiliated with the provincial CPC Committee and party-member cadres at the section level, 1,500 in all. Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided. Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, comprehensively relayed Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. Li Jianbai's speech includes the following eight parts: On the proposal for reforms; continued revolution and reforms; our policy for reforms; reforms of organs; economic reforms; other reforms; Communist Party members must have the ideology of instituting reforms boldly; and the working class should be educated and mobilized to stand in the forefront of reforms.

After Comrade Hu Yaobang's report was relayed, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech "The Four Modernizations and Problems With Regard to Reforms" to the national conference on ideological and political work among staff members and workers is a very important programmatic document. It contains many guiding principles for instituting reforms in all fields and for destroying the old and establishing the new. All subjects discussed in the report are major problems decisive to the success and failure of the four modernizations as a whole in our country. The provincial CPC Committee firmly supports the policy and plan for reforms adopted by the CPC Central Committee. Since the third plenary session of the party, our province, in the course of implementing the eight-character policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading, has achieved noticeable progress in reforms on all fronts. For instance, early on we proposed to implement the policy of moving two wheels simultaneously and opening all three doors. In introducing the system of taking responsibility for one's own finances, we have emphasized that this system should be implemented at all levels down to the grassroots. In experimenting with the policy of giving enterprises enlarged decision-making power, we have not only carried it out in some selected enterprises, but tried it out in the whole area of Yichun City and all units affiliated to the provincial Shipping Bureau. We have also tried out the method of substituting taxes for delivery of profits in some enterprises. Bin County has combined the economic responsibility system of enterprises with the personal responsibility system of leading organs among industrial, financial, trade and agricultural departments. Its experience is being popularized in five counties in Songhuajiang Prefecture with marked results. Our province also started early on in developing the collective sector of the economy, chicken-raising households in cities and towns, and in developing households specializing in raising cattle, sheep or chicken in the countryside. The system of contracted management by staff members and workers practiced in the (Yongli) Supply and Marketing Department in Bin County and the system of floating bonuses and partial floating wages with payment calculated according to work points instituted by the (Zhenyang) mine have drawn the attention of central leading comrades and the competent departments. In agriculture, we have introduced the production responsibility system in its diverse forms and reformed the agricultural structure in accordance with the actual conditions of the province.

All in all, the various fronts in our province have taken an active attitude toward reforms and have scored marked results, displaying creativity in many aspects. However, our understanding of the great significance of reforms is not as profound as is elaborated in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. In the past year or more, we have failed to pay adequate attention to reforms in some fields and to reforms have not progressed speedily enough. Take the agricultural production responsibility system, for instance. We emphasized a lot the peculiar characteristics of our province's agriculture, namely vast territory, sparse population and high degree of farm mechanization, and paid a lot of attention to the experience and methods for implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output according to these characteristics. As a result, we have not thoroughly studied and acquired adequate understanding of the development of the system of assigning production quotas on a household basis. This has not been conducive to bringing the peasants' initiative into full play.

Following the national conference of secretaries in charge of agriculture in 1982, we enhance our understanding by studying the speeches of Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li. The provincial CPC Committee sent a work group headed by Comrade Chen Junsheng to inspect the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output at the grassroots level of our province. It also sent an inspection group headed by Comrade (Wang Yisheng) for an inspection tour of other provinces. We learned many things from other provinces' experiences and were greatly enlightened. With an enhanced understanding and a clear, correct attitude toward further implementing and improving the various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, the various localities are actively implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, including the system of assigning production quotas on a household basis. The situation is very good. It can be said that our orientation is clear, the road is open, and the masses are forging ahead.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: If we say that the general guiding ideology for the previous period is to set right things that have been thrown into disorder, the general guiding ideology for the present is to destroy the old and establish the new. Then, are we, who marched in the forefront in the period of setting right things that have been thrown into disorder, slowing down in the period of destroying the old and establishing the new? Setting right things that have been thrown into disorder involves, on the whole, problems of or before the period of the Cultural Revolution in which things were turned upside down. As all of us experienced these problems, it was comparatively easy to draw a line between right and wrong, and the problem with regard to understanding was comparatively easy to solve. The problems involved in the reforms of destroying the old and establishing the new are ones to which we have been accustomed for many years. Many of the problems concerning the opening up of new roads we have never met before. As a result, we are inevitably and unconsciously confronted with outdated conventions and practices and the problem of understanding is not so easy to solve. Therefore, if we are determined to carry out reforms, we must break through outdated conventions and practices that stand in the way of our progress, make our thinking catch up with the developing new situation, study the new situation, solve new problems, sum up new experience, create new methods and execute our work in accordance with the measures formulated by the central authorities.

Comrade Yang Yichen called on party committees at all levels, the provincial level departments in particular, to have a sober-minded understanding of the extreme importance and urgency of reforms, formulate plans for reforms in line with the general principle set by Comrade Hu Yaobang and execute reforms of organs, economic reforms and reforms in other fields as well.

It is necessary to concentrate on studying and discussing the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech, profoundly understand the relationship between the four modernizations and reforms, profoundly understand the interrelations of the eight-character policy and enhance our understanding of the importance and urgency of reforms. It is essential to acquire a clear understanding of the general goal and orientation of reforms. We must clearly understand that the reforms called for by the central authorities are comprehensive and systematic, and all departments and units have a whole set of tasks of reforms. We must foster the idea of carrying out reforms boldly and keep forging ahead and fulfill the reform tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang Yichen said: Since the third plenary session, the situation in our province, as elsewhere, has become better and better with each passing year. We have fulfilled the historic task of setting to right things that have been thrown into disorder in the party's guiding ideology, thus laying a prerequisite foundation for the four modernizations. To successfully carry out reforms on all fronts will provide a more reliable guarantee for the four modernizations. We are convinced that reforms will certainly bring new successes to us and enhance the leadership ability of the vast number of cadres.

Also attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Wang Fei, Chen Yuanzhi, (Zhu Benyuan) and Xie Yunqing.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT CYL SESSION

SK300308 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the seventh provincial CYL Committee successfully concluded today. The session urged the broad masses of members of youths across the province to consciously stand in the front in nationwide reform, to correctly understand the importance of reform, to resolutely support reform and to actively participate in reform so as to become heroic and valiant reformists.

During the session participants heard reports relaying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech delivered at the national work conference on conducting ideological and political work among staff and workers, relaying the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress and relaying the directive issued by the provincial CPC Standing Committee in regard to CYL work.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the session. (Tang Junxiang), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CYL Standing Committee. At the session, 18 units, including the Mudanjiang Prefectural CYL Committee, the Qiqihar City CYL Committee, the (Liu He) Commune CYL Committee in Linkou County, and the Barbin University CYL Committee, delivered their work reports in an effort to exchange experience gained in the work.

The session put forward the guiding ideology and tasks for CYL work this year and urged CYL organizations at all levels to implement in depth the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 11th National CYL Congress and to uphold the principle of conducting education in communism among youths. Efforts should be made to regard guidance to enable youths to correctly approach the issues of nationwide reform as the central task in conducting ideological and political work among them, and to concentrate on the campaign of successfully learning from advanced heroes and from Lei Feng, as well as on the activities of helping and guiding misled youths and helping reform backward youths.

Around the Spring Festival it is necessary to adopt various measures for vigorously carrying out the activities of "four advocates" and "four opposes" in removing out-of-date conventions and fostering new practices. Efforts should be made to cooperate with departments concerned to do a good job in grasping family planning work, to carry out varied and colorful cultural and sports activities and to spread socialist ideology throughout the entire field of culture. Along with the new situation in which economic responsibility systems have been generally enforced, it is necessary to carry out in a creative way the campaign of commending shock workers and members emerging in the New Long March, grasp in a down-to-earth manner the study of culture, science and technology this year, and encourage and help youths to become experts and specialists through self-education. Efforts should be made to enhance the building of CYL organizations at all levels and do a good job in consolidating all paralyzed CYL branches in rural areas and in the neighborhoods of urban areas and establish or improve labor service companies and the CYL organs of individually owned enterprises.

QIANG XIAOCHU ADDRESSES FESTIVAL FORUM IN JILIN

SK100426 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] This morning the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government sponsored a forum on the occasion of the Spring Festival in Changchun City with the participation of leading comrades from the party and government organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, (Zhao Xiu), Yu Lin, Zhang Shiying, Liu Jingzhi and Huo Mingguang, and from the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including He Youfa, (Zhu Gang), (Zhu Dunfa), (Wang Qinyu), (Jiang Zhen), (Liu Zhao), (Wang Yizhi) and (Wang Rui). The forum was full of the warm atmosphere of unity between the army and the people and the happy feeling of the Spring Festival.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum and delivered a speech in which, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government and people throughout the province, he extended festive greetings to the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the PLA units stationed locally and expressed hearty appreciation for their contributions in supporting local construction.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu also reviewed the precious experience gained in a great deal of work done by armymen and civilians over the past year in concertedly building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In citing the way to create and develop in the future the army-people relationship suitable to the new period, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stated: Under the guidance of the 12th CPC Congress spirit and the inspiration of the guidelines of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, we should, in the new year, continuously develop the fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families, as well as of supporting the government and cherishing the people, unite as one and carry out mutual support and assistance in order to mark the new development of relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and to make new contributions to better creating a new situation in the provincial socialist modernization and to fulfilling the guidelines, targets and tasks set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

Among those addressing the forum were leading comrades from the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including (Zhu Gang), (Wang Qinyu), (Liu Zhao) and (Wang Rui). In their speeches they unanimously pledged, in the new year, to arouse further the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the PLA units to carry out the extensive and deep-going campaigns of building civilized villages and neighborhoods together with local residents.

Under the leadership of local party committees and governments they pledged to give a helping hand to their neighbors in an effort to build the cities and villages in which they are stationed into a bastion of socialist spiritual civilization.

At the forum Wang Daren and Zhang Gensheng, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, also delivered speeches. Among those present at the forum were other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun City. Also attending the forum were responsible comrades from the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial Procuratorial Office, the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation and from the provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned.

JILIN LEADERS' FESTIVAL VISITS TO RETIRED CADRES

SK100425 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Over the past several days leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have paid visits on the occasion of the Spring Festival to veteran and retired Red Armymen and cadre who are in convalescent hospitals and sanatoriums to extend festive greetings.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Wang Daren, (Zhao Xiu), Yu Lin, Zhang Shiying, Liu Jingzhi, Huo Mingguang, Mu Lin, Liu Yunzhao, (Zhang Fengqi), Zhang Kaijing, Wang Jiping and Wang Guanchao, together with responsible comrades of the departments and commissions concerned respectively visited Li Youwen, Li Mengling, Xu Xhouxuan, Fu Zhensheng, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Xiao Danfeng, (Wang Huanru), Yao Xin, Cui Cai and (Bian Yikun) who were in the medical college hospital, provincial hospitals or at home. During their visits they extended festive greetings to the veteran comrades and wished that they recover at an early date. They also paid comfort visits to family members of deceased veteran cadres.

Prior to these activities, leading comrades of the departments and commissions under the provincial CPC Committee, together with leading comrades of local party and government organs, paid a visit to extend festive greetings to veteran cadre who had removed themselves from their posts to the second line. The provincial level organs also organized 10 groups to pay festive visits to 95 advisers, retired cadre, cadre on convalescent leave and family members of deceased provincial-level cadre.

LI DESHENG AT SHENYANG RETIRED CADRES' FORUM

SK291236 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] The Shenyang PLA units recently held a forum for representatives of retired cadre. Commander Li Desheng, Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua, Deputy Commander Jiang Yonghui and Deputy Political Commissar Cheng Zemin spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit of retired cadre who attend to serving the people, and sincerely urged them to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, vigorously participate in the activity of building the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, actively participate in the work of consolidating the party and strive to be veteran fighters who struggle for communism all their lives.

During the session, meeting participants heard the experiences of 12 exemplary units, visited an exhibition on pictures and paintings of retired cadre and issued a letter of proposal to retired cadre.

GUO FENG AT TAIWAN ASSOCIATION MEETING IN LIAONING

SK010958 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The Taiwan Compatriot Fellowship Association was officially established in our province. At the first provincial Taiwan compatriot representative meeting, which concluded on 31 January, (Huang Qizhang) was elected president; (Huang Peiliu) and (Che Baoyun), female, (Wu Xin) and (He Zian) were elected vice presidents: (Wang Qimin) was elected secretary general; and (Zhong Guifen), female, was elected deputy secretary general. The 4-day Taiwan compatriot representative meeting examined and adopted the constitution of the provincial Taiwan Compatriot Fellowship Association, elected the first board of directors and formulated work plans for 1983. A letter for the elders, brethren and sisters living in Taiwan Province was adopted at the closing ceremony. The letter reads: On the occasion of this grand meeting and the Spring Festival, we cherish all the more the memory of the blood kin living in hometowns. Day and night we expect that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland. Though we are separated by vast stretches of land and sea, we will meet some day. The great cause of reunifying the motherland will surely be achieved. Let us join hands and work side by side with one heart and one soul and make concerted efforts to realize the unification of the motherland at an early date.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Li Huang, Wang Guangzhong, Tang Hongguang, Zhang Yan and (Ma Hongxian), received all representatives present at the meeting on the afternoon of 31 January.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON SERVICE TRADE CONTRACTS

SK091307 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] At a recent provincial conference on commercial work, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, discussed problems with regard to contracting small commercial, service, catering and repair establishments to staff members and workers on a collective or individual basis. He pointed out: There are always some conventions that are hard to break. Take for example the system of contracting management on an individual basis. If we must set a ceiling for bonuses, what kind of contracted management by individuals is it! The contracting method practiced in rural areas can be summarized in the following sentence: Hand over what is due to the state, set aside what is due to the collective and keep to yourself all that is left. Can we find a direct, simple and clear phrase for contracted management by individuals among the commercial, catering and service trades that runs as follows: Hand over what is due to the state, set aside what is due to the collective and keep to yourself all that is left? Only by breaking outdated conventions can we achieve progress, development and create a new situation.

GANSU LEADERS TAKE PART IN CLEANUP DRIVE

HK070757 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Summary] Cadres of the provincial and city organs went out on the streets of Lanzhou on 5 February to carry out a sanitation cleanup. Comrade Feng Jixin and other leaders took part in the drive. In addition 5,000 commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou PLA units and their organs took part in the city's cleanup. Among them were Political Commissar Xiao Hua, Deputy Commanders Dong Zhanlin and Liu Jinhai, and former Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Rusan.

GANSU LEADERS ON CONSTRUCTION IN HEXI, DINGXI

HK050510 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Gansu Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin and Deputy Secretary Li Ziqi stressed in their speeches at the conference on agricultural construction in Hexi and Dingxi regions, which concluded yesterday afternoon: It is essential to regard the spirit of reform as the guiding ideology for building these two regions and to imbue the entire process with reform.

Comrades Feng Jixin and Li Ziqi pointed out: Agricultural construction in the Hexi and Dingxi regions is of major strategic significance for agricultural and economic development in the whole province. Reform is needed in many fields in the construction of these two regions, whether in formulating plans and construction guidelines or in production and manpower management and the construction of projects. The work cannot be done without reforms. Hence we must take reform as the motive force in building the two regions, break down all old conventions, trappings and work styles hampering our advance, create new experiences and embark on a new path suited to conditions in the two regions. They expressed the hope that the reforms conducted in building the two regions could be in the forefront of reform throughout the province and lead the way for reforms in economic construction and other work in the province.

Present at the session yesterday afternoon were members of the Hexi and Dingxi regional agricultural construction command and its group of experts, and responsible comrades from prefectures, cities and counties concerned in the two regions.

GANSU IMPROVES INTELLECTUALS' LIVING CONDITIONS

HK090949 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Summary] The Organization Department of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Personnel Bureau, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Finance Department and the provincial Grain Department recently and respectively formulated specific measures to issue subsidies and supply grain and oil to rural family members' households of intellectuals-turned-cadres in the province. They also notified relevant departments in all places to carry out these measures.

The Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Personnel Bureau and the provincial Public Security Department demanded: "All prefectures, cities and autonomous prefectures must report to the departments of the provincial government which are in charge, the number of the people who in 1983 conform to the provisional regulations of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on improving intellectuals' work and their living conditions so that the rural family members' households of intellectuals-turned-cadres can be dealt with in groups. The central and provincial subordinate enterprises and organs whose intellectual-turned-cadres' rural family members draw grain from all places in Lanzhou can report the number of rural family members in question to the personnel departments and public security departments in their places, which will directly examine and approve them."

The provincial Finance Department provided: "All intellectuals-turned-cadres whose standard wages are below 100 yuan and who have the middle-grade technical title such as an engineer, and above, will each be issued a monthly book and newspaper subsidy of 5 yuan. Where conditions permit, the enterprises and units can issue a monthly book and newspaper subsidy of 3 yuan to each assistant engineer and each intellectual-turned-cadre who has the same level of technical title. All university and college graduates or intellectual-turned-cadres who have the same level of the technical title as an assistant engineer and above and who work in seven pastoral areas -- Luqu, Maqu, Xiahe, Sunan, Subei, Aksay and Tianshu Counties, or in the stock-raising communes designated and approved by the provincial government, can each be issued a monthly technical allowance of 10 yuan."

The provincial Grain Department provided: "When the high-grade intellectuals, such as research fellows and research associate fellows, buy grain on the presentation of relevant certificates, they can select and buy as they please without the limitation of variety. Moreover, they will each be supplied with an additional half jin of edible oil monthly. The middle-grade intellectuals, such as engineers, from the south part of the country or who are returned overseas Chinese and returned Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, will each be supplied with an additional 5 jin of rice monthly, in addition to their grain rations. The regulations on intellectuals' subsidies and grain and oil supplies were effective from 1 January 1983."

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI OPENS EXHIBITION 2 FEB

HK030628 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Summary] An exhibition on the fine deeds of the martyr Zhang Hua opened at the No 4 Military Medical University on 2 February. Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui and university President (Yang Bingcheng) cut the ribbon. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs Zhang Ze and university Political Commissar (Xiao Jingquan) made speeches.

Also present were Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Qingwe [title as heard]; Secretary and Vice Governor Jiang Yi; Xian Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary He Chenghua; and Secretary and Mayor (Zhang Tiemin). The leading comrades toured the exhibition and wrote inscriptions for it.

XIAO HUA ADDRESSES SHAANXI PLA CADRES IN XIAN

HK100652 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Leading army and divisional cadres of Shaanxi Military District and PLA units stationed in the Xian area held a Spring Festival gathering in Xian yesterday afternoon. Shaanxi Military District Political Commissar Cai Changyuan presided.

Lanzhou PLA units Political Commissar Xiao Hua gave a speech. He said: The new year is a year for creating a new situation in all fields and a year of reform. The leading comrades present must all advance in the front rank of reform and guide work in the spirit of reform. It is necessary to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit, clear away leftist ideological influence, and carry out the spiritual civilization drive in still greater depth. The units must strive to become civilized units. Cadre households must become civilized households. The cadres must ensure that their sons and daughters turn into good sons and daughters with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. The units must get a good grasp of study of science, technology and culture, and strive to train people who can be used both by the army and the localities. We must resolutely implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that the units stationed in the northwest must help the localities to turn the land green.

All units must map out greening plans for 3, 5, 10 and 20 years and plant more trees, so that every barracks will gradually turn green. We should contribute to changing as soon as possible the northwest's aridity and backwardness.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO PRAISES INTELLECTUALS

HK100300 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional Federation of Trade Unions held a tea party for intellectuals in the Kunlun guest house, Urumqi, on 9 February. Present were leading comrades of the regional party and government including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Qi Guo and Tuohuti Shabier.

Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech. After praising the role of intellectuals in China's revolution and socialist construction, he hoped they would make still greater contributions to the four modernizations in Xinjiang in the new year.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO DISCUSSES TASKS FOR 1983

HK080229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] In his summation speech at the regional CPC Committee work conference on 4 February, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao said: The region must make new progress and score new achievements in all work in 1983. He said: We are facing many items and tasks of work in 1983. The main ones are as follows:

1. Further strengthen nationality unity and continue to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. In the new year we must continue to seriously implement the party's nationality policy and the central authorities' instructions on nationality issues, consolidate and develop the excellent fruits we have already gained in nationality unity, further strengthen nationality unity and develop it still more.

The regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department and all localities will launch the first nationality unity education month in May. They must make preparations and arrangements for this as early as possible and do a thoroughly good job in this drive.

We must also further promote army-government and army-people unity, the unity between the production and construction corps and the localities, and unity in all other aspects.

The cadres, especially the leading cadres, of all nationalities bear a heavy responsibility in promoting nationality unity. So long as the leading cadres of all nationalities play a model and leading role in nationality unity, it is easy to promote the unity of the masses of all nationalities.

2. Proceeding from reality, carry out reforms in an all-round, systematic, resolute and systematic way. We must carry out a series of reforms in order to build the four modernizations. We have already made plans for structural reform at the levels of the autonomous region and of the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities. The regional CPC Committee and people's government have set up leadership groups for structural reform and personnel arrangements. At the beginning of the year, the central authorities gave instructions to the regional structural reform guidance group and also sent us a work group. At present this work is being rapidly carried out under the guidance and help of the central work group.

The focus in structural reform is on assigning the leadership groups. We must strive to complete the assignment of regional-level leadership groups after the Spring Festival. In the first half of the year we should complete the structural reform and assignment of leadership groups in the regional-level organs and in the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities.

There are many changes in this structural reform and assignment of leadership groups, and a wide field is involved. The task is very arduous. All units, whether being restructured first or later, and all cadres, whether in leadership posts or not, must continue to do a good job of their own work, to ensure that all our work can develop continuously without interruption.

After the completion of structural reforms at the autonomous regional and the prefec-tural, autonomous prefectural and city levels, we should also complete structural re-forms at county level next winter and spring. Below the county level we should separate government administration from economic management, and party and government from enterprises on the communes. The communes should be turned into enterprises. We should organize pilot projects this year, and strive to complete this reform during next next year.

All economic departments must study and decide on instituting various systems of production responsibility systems in light of their conditions and special features. After carrying out investigation and study, all levels and departments, whether administrative, professional or production, must reform all irrational systems, rules and regulations that hamper the development of the productive force.

3. Concentrate forces to grasp economic construction and ensure that the all-round national economic development level is higher than last year. Under the principle of achieving grain self-sufficiency and surplus, the autonomous region must give free rein to developing industrial crops. At present, when we are not self-sufficient in grain, and the gap between grain procurement and sales is growing, some areas are attaching more importance to growing industrial crops than to grain. This trend is developing somewhat. Last year the region's sown area of grain continued to decline. We cannot go on like this. Hence we must get a very tight grip of grain production. We must ensure the fulfillment of this year's planned grain area of 31 million mu. All places must strictly sow according to plan. The grain area must not be a single mu smaller than the plan. We must certainly not reduce the grain area for the sake of growing more industrial crops.

We must vigorously develop animal husbandry and forestry, and clothe Xinjiang in green. We must vigorously develop fisheries and sideline occupations. We should institute all kinds of production responsibility systems, with the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output as the main form. We must attach importance to supporting the specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs, and to developing various types of cooperative production. The type of production responsibility system to be adopted should be decided in light of the different conditions, the different types of production, and the views of the masses. The production and construction crops should also institute various types of production contract responsibility systems, with payment linked to output.

While developing agricultural production we must get a good grasp of measures such as water conservation and agricultural capital construction.

We must get a good grip of industrial production and promote energy, communications and transportation, and raw material supplies and production.

We must do a good job in capital construction and in finance and trade work. We must further develop science, education, culture, public health and physical culture. We must promote family planning and strictly control population growth.

4. Strengthen the party's ideological and political work and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We have decided that the focus in socialist spiritual civilization this year should be on strengthening ideological and political work for the (?party members) and staff and workers.

5. Implement the new Constitution in depth and further strengthen the building of socialist democracy and legal system. Propaganda and study of the new Constitution should be integrated with propaganda and study of the 12th party congress documents and also with Xinjiang's actual conditions and the state of mind of the masses inside and outside the party. We must further bring socialist democracy into play and extend it to all aspects of political, economic, cultural and social life. We must ensure that the masses exercise their democratic rights as masters of the country. We must do a good job in elections to people's congresses at all levels, to greet the Sixth NPC. All places must also organize trial points in separating government administration from economic management on the communes, and strengthen the building of grassroots political power. At the same time we must strengthen the work of the public security, procuratorate and court organs, continue to get a good grasp of social order, solve the problems in a comprehensive way and strive for a further turn for the better in social order and social mood.

6. Do a good job in party and work style rectification and strengthen the building of the party. The Central Committee has decided to carry out all-round rectification of party organizations and work style by stages and groups, beginning in the second half of this year and lasting for 3 years. This is a cardinal task in party building and the most important political and organizational guarantee for all our undertakings.

In order to implement the central decision, the regional CPC Committee demands that the autonomous region, all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities and the production and construction corps organize party rectification pilot projects in one or two units, so as to make preparations, train cadres and accumulate experiences for all-round party rectification. The principal leading comrades of the party committees of the pilot project units must personally grasp the work and maintain correct orientation throughout the entire process. We must take resolute precautions against bad people seizing the chance of party rectification to make false accusations against and deal blows at good people. If cases of this are found they must be dealt with severely. In addition we must also strengthen the building of the CYL.

7. Improve leadership methods and style. We must step up study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, carry forward the party's work style of seeking truth from facts, strengthen investigation and study [words indistinct], and do a good job in summing up experiences. We must persistently implement democratic centralism, unfold criticism and self-criticism, stick to the truth, boycott errors, and strengthen party unity.

XINJIANG HOLDS TWO-SUPPORTS COMMEMORATION FORUM

HK080244 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional Government, the Urumqi PLA units and the Urumqi City Government held a forum on 7 February to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan two-supports drive. Present were responsible comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang, the Urumqi PLA units and Urumqi City Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo and Li Jiayu.

UNITED FRONT FORUM ON TAIWAN RELATIVES HELD

OW070408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHHA) -- The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held a forum today at which it was proposed that various localities should take a look at the progress made in implementing the policy governing the relatives on the mainland of those who went over to Taiwan and that they should make every effort to fulfill this policy toward such relatives.

More than 60 people attended this forum, including responsible persons of various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and non-partisan patriotic personages. Li Ding [2621 1353], deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the forum.

Speaking at the forum was Wang Feng [3076 6912], head of the leading group of the CPC Central Committee in charge of implementing the policy governing relatives of persons who went over to Taiwan, the Taiwan compatriots and personnel who crossed over to our side and surrendered. He said: The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee are very much concerned about the livelihood and work of the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland and the relatives on the mainland of those persons who went to Taiwan. In November 1981, the CPC Central Committee issued a circular on further implementing the policy toward the mainland relatives of those persons who went over to Taiwan; since then, leading departments concerned in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have done a great deal of work and achieved numerous results. Many areas have also organized special groups to sum up and exchange work experience and put forward views for solving certain specific problems, thereby promoting the work of implementing the policy governing relatives of persons who went to Taiwan. However, this work has developed unevenly with some places slacking off and making slow progress. The CPC Central Committee hopes that leading organs in various localities will pay more attention to and strengthen this work and earnestly implement the party's policy of treating relatives of persons who went over to Taiwan equally and without discrimination politically, economically, socially and with regard to their livelihoods.

CPPCC OFFICIAL URGES KMT TO COOPERATE WITH CPC

HK090745 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0053 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Article by Dong Qiwu [5516 0366 2976]: Spring Festival Message" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] The joyous Spring Festival is coming soon. Thousands upon thousands of families throughout the country will again gather to celebrate this festival. On this happy occasion, whenever I turn a page of the calander I miss my old friends in Taiwan more terribly, just as what our ancestors said about "missing relatives more terribly on happy occasions." On the eve of Spring Festival, I have many things to tell my old friends and old colleagues. The pity is that we live far apart and cannot have a face-to-face talk. I can only write down what I want to say and send it to the other side of the strait.

Over the past 30-odd years there have been no contacts between the KMT and the CPC and between the people in Taiwan and on the mainland. I feel this situation should be ended as soon as possible. How shall we put an end to this situation? This was already made very clear in the "Message to the Taiwan Compatriots" issued by the NPC Standing Committee in 1979. If we follow this document, cooperation between the KMT and the CPC can be realized soon. In my opinion, the key to the realization of the third cooperation between the KMT and the CPC lies in the attitude of the Taiwan authorities. Here I would like to offer two points of advice for our common interests and hope the Taiwan authorities and my old friends will take them into consideration.

First, I hope that the Taiwan authorities and my old friends will look at the mainland with an eye on the course of its development rather than merely on the stage of the Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, due to the interference and sabotage of the "ultraleftist" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many good policies of the Communist Party were distorted by some people. As a result, not only was economic development affected, but also some phenomena appeared in some places that the people who have overseas relations were incorrectly treated and some former KMT personnel were not properly treated. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, order has been brought out of chaos within the CPC, various policies have been implemented and great changes have taken place in all fields. Not to mention how the economic situation has been improved and the political situation has been stable, the matter which various circles in Taiwan have most cared about is enough to ease the people's minds: All former KMT personnel who remained on the mainland and those who have relatives in Taiwan are not treated as equals politically and are taken good care of by the governments at various levels in their daily life. All of them are happy and free. This is entirely different from what happened during the "Cultural Revolution." If anyone is still judging the mainland by old standards of the last decade, he is surely wrong. If any of my friends in Taiwan does not believe this, he can make inquiries through all possible channels to see whether what I have said is true or is just lavishing praise on the Communist Party.

Second, I hope that the Taiwan authorities and my old friends will change their attitude of being suspicious into having faith in the Communist Party. It is natural that having left their hometowns over 30 years ago, many old colleagues and friends want very much to come back to the mainland to see their relatives and friends. Visit scenic spots and historical sites, or settle down. However, many old friends have not yet freed themselves from doubts and misgivings. To tell the truth, over the past 30-odd years since 1949, I have observed and experienced what has happened on the mainland and deeply feel that the Communist Party really forgives past errors. It really welcomes the people from various circles in Taiwan to come back to the mainland and really wants to cooperate with the KMT for a third time. In this regard, since I have had more opportunities to read many intra-party documents after joining the Communist Party, I am more certain of it. Moreover, how Messrs Fan Shoukang, Ma Bi and Liang Rongruo have been treated after returning to the mainland has also proved this. Since they returned to the mainland, the Communist Party has never mentioned a word about their past conduct but has given them a warm welcome and helped them settle down in an appropriate way. They have received very good political treatment. They are all CPPCC members or members of its Standing Committee and have often participated in the discussion of state affairs. In their daily life, each is receiving several hundred yuan a month for living expenses. Recently, both Mr Ma Bi and I attended a meeting. He said from the bottom of his heart: "The Communist Party has kept its word and has treated me with due respect. It is really an extraordinary thing!" In view of this, why should there still be doubts about the Communist Party?

What I have said on the occasion of the coming of the joyous Spring Festival is with best of intentions. I hope that the Taiwan authorities and my old friends will overcome prejudice, no longer hesitate, get a clear understanding of the situation, change their views, ponder carefully, make a correct choice for the sake of the coming generations and become wise and patriotic people so that they can make new contributions to the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

NEW BIMONTHLY FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS PUBLISHED

OW060700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- The first issue of the All-China Taiwan Compatriots Association-sponsored bimonthly TAI SHENG [0669 5116 -- VOICE OF TAIWAN] was published in Beijing today. This new magazine is mainly oriented toward Taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries.

In his opening statement, the magazine's editor says that the bimonthly is willing to serve as a bridge between the people on the mainland on the one hand and those in Taiwan and our Taiwan compatriots residing abroad on the other in an effort to increase their mutual understanding and dispel misgivings. It is hoped, the statement says, that all of us "will unite as one for the cause of reunifying the motherland and revitalizing the Chinese nation."

Among the entries in the magazine's first issue are nostalgic articles by three Taiwan natives -- Zheng Hemei from Zhanghua, Wu Yingfu from Tainan and Bai Shaofan from Taipei. They express sentiments of homesickness and yearning for their relatives in Taiwan and pin ardent hopes on the bimonthly.

In the first issue's "National Reunification Column" is an article by Wu Huamin, a Taiwan compatriot who returned to the mainland to serve the motherland upon completion of his study in the United States. He sums up the three different responses to the "nine-point proposal" put forward by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The same column carries excerpts of the speeches made at a forum on peaceful national reunification held in Beidaihe by the Taiwan Students Association.

A report carried in the magazine's first issue is entitled: "Talks on Our Native Place, Amid Cheers." It depicts the visit scenes of a gathering of NPC deputies from Taiwan Province and members of the CPPCC National Committee in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Also carried in the first issue is an article entitled: "My Feelings 10 Years After Returning to the Motherland," written by Lin Shengzhong, a Taiwan compatriot who received his doctoral degree in geology in the United States and an article entitled: "On My Painting Tour of Fujian," written by Associate Professor Zheng Tongzao, a painter from Taiwan Province.

Another of the bimonthly's columns, known as "Hongyan," is devoted exclusively to announcements trying to help people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits locate their relatives with whom they have lost contact.

On the front cover of the bimonthly's first issue is a traditional Chinese painting by female painter Xiao Shufang. Depicting a sailing scene, the painting carries an inscription of poems by noted painter Su Zuoren, who is also the chairman of the Chinese Artists Association. Prof Qi Gong, vice chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers Association, wrote the masthead of the bimonthly. On the first issue's back cover is a picture taken by Huang Xiang, vice chairman of the Chinese Photographers Association. The picture shows a potted cluster of narcissuses, Taiwan natives' favorite flower. Color inserts include poems by Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China and inscriptions by noted woman writer Xie Bingxin.

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